

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 070

13 April 1981

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RENMIN RIBAO ON HAIG'S VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

HK101030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Xiao Xi [5618 6007]: "Haig's Middle East Trip"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia from 4 to 8 April. According to U.S. Government officials, the purpose of Haig's trip was to discuss, through "frank dialogue," with friendly states in the Middle East the two interrelated questions of how to cope with Soviet expansion in the Middle East and how to push the Camp David peace process, so as to arrive at "strategically identical views" and prepare for the U.S. deployments in the Middle East and Gulf regions in the next stage.

Since taking office, the Reagan administration has declared time and again that the United States is prepared to continue to "assume responsibility" for pushing the Camp David peace process but "what should be given immediate priority" is coping with the daily increasing Soviet threat in the Middle East. It has also pointed out that these two questions are "closely related." So, the Reagan administration took over the Gulf strategy from the Carter administration, stepped up the building of the "Rapid Deployment Force" and increased U.S. military strength in the Middle East and the Gulf. The U.S. press holds that a new feature of Reagan's Middle East policy is that he pays attention to global interest and "handles the Arab-Israeli question and other regional disputes on the strategic basis of fully understanding the growing threat of Soviet expansion."

Many Arab countries have accused the United States of "overemphasizing regional security" and conniving with Israel at the expense of Arab interests for the purpose of dealing with the Soviet Union. Under these conditions, Haig visited the Middle East to further elucidate U.S. policy toward the Middle East, listen to the Middle East countries and gain their understanding and cooperation. Arab support is indispensable to the Reagan administration's strategic deployment in the Middle East and the Gulf. In light of the general feeling of the Middle East countries, Haig changed his tone a bit when he talked about U.S. policy toward the Middle East during his visit. He said: "We stress security. We also stress the peace process. The two issues should be given priority. They are our objectives. They do not contradict each other. They do not clash with each other."

Touching on the questions of how to curb Soviet expansion and defend security in the Middle East and the Gulf Haig stressed the following points: First, he suggested reaching "strategically identical views" with the countries in the vast area extending from Pakistan to Egypt, and including Turkey, Israel and Saudi Arabia, in order to cope with the Soviet threat. He pointed out that this did not mean establishing "an organized alliance" but making a kind of "unofficial, unspecified arrangement." "It was reported that this concept put forward by Haig "was welcomed by the Egyptian Government." Second, Haig held that the Middle East countries should be encouraged to play their role, and they should be given aid to enhance their defensive capabilities. On the eve of Haig's Middle East trip, the U.S. Government announced that it would give Egypt military and economic aid of almost \$2 billion during the 1982 fiscal year. While in Egypt, Haig said again that "a strong Egypt is absolutely indispensable to the peace and stability in the Middle East region." Saudi Arabia's "independence and existence are of vital significance to us," he added. For this reason, he held concrete talks with Saudi Arabian leaders over the package deal of selling sophisticated U.S. weapons, including the supply of accessories to F-15 fighter planes and of early-warning aircraft and guided missiles. Third, Haig reiterated the stand of strengthening the U.S. "military presence" in the Middle East and the Gulf, and probed into the possibility of the United States stationing permanent troops and building permanent bases in these regions. It seems that Haig did not gain much in this respect. Egypt expressed in unequivocal terms that the United States may use the Egyptian military installations when necessary but it refused to sign an official agreement with the United States.

During his trip, Haig held consultations with the leaders of Israel and Egypt on the continuous promotion of the Camp David peace process and on the creation of favorable conditions for resuming the Palestinian autonomy negotiations which have reached an impasse. He also made initial arrangements for the leaders of these two countries to visit the United States. Haig also talked with Egypt on the formation of a multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai after the complete withdrawal of Israel in April 1982. Egypt is opposed to America's deploying a large number of troops in the Sinai, and particularly to the "mixing up" of this deployment with America's "Rapid Deployment Force" program. Haig paid particular attention to his visits to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the two "moderate" states, because he wanted to gain their support for the Camp David accord, and he wanted to convince Jordan to participate in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. According to the Americans, the question of Palestinian autonomy over the West Bank is a question involving Jordan and Israel and "Jordan is the key to the solution of this problem." However, Jordan showed that it is unwilling to be involved in the Camp David peace process. It held that the Camp David accord cannot bring about peace to the Middle East because it neglects the crucial question of the conflict--the Palestinian question.

It is true that the crucial point of the Middle East talks is the Palestinian question. In Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, Haig heard a unanimous demand that America should reconsider its policy toward Palestine. Saudi Arabia's foreign minister pointed out that the "major mistake" of America's Middle East policy "is that it evades the main question of Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territory and its driving the Palestinians away from their homes." Despite this, Haig still firmly refused to recognize the PLO and stuck to his stance of rejecting the PLO's participation in the negotiations. The media of the Middle East countries pointed out that it will be difficult to make any significant progress in bringing about peace in the Middle East unless the United States changes its attitude.

U.S. SUBMARINE SINKS JAPANESE FREIGHTER

OW110752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. nuclear-powered submarine "George Washington" sent a 2,350-ton Japanese freighter to the bottom of the sea after a collision of the East China Sea on the morning of April 9, the U.S. military authorities announced here yesterday evening.

The cargo ship Nissho Maru went down in 15 minutes after colliding with the powerful sub south of Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Japan.

The Nissho Maru with a crew of 15 was on its way from the Japanese port of Kobe to Shanghai, China, with 1,200 tons of sundry goods. Thirteen of the crew drifting in two rubber boats were rescued early yesterday morning by Japanese naval vessels but the captain and another sailor were missing.

The U.S. announcement said the submarine which suffered no damage surfaced after the collision to offer rescue and first aid, however, the Nissho Maru "disappeared from sight because of poor visibility due to fog and rain."

The collision took place in one of the major sea lanes linking East China Sea with the Pacific Ocean, where U.S. and Soviet submarines normally ply.

It was reported that yesterday evening the Japanese Government demanded U.S. compensation for the losses and measures to avoid the recurrence of similar incident. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield in a statement last night expressed regret for this unfortunate incident.

BREZHNEV'S FOREIGN POLICY PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK101442 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 81 p 7

[Special commentary by Yi Jiao [0122 4109]: "Soviet Foreign Policy as Seen From the 26th Congress of the CPSU"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Nearly half the "summation report" delivered by Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress was on Soviet foreign policy. Compared with the arrogant tone of the report delivered at the 25th congress, this report seemed to be rather low-key and restrained. This suggests that the Soviet Union is in a tough situation, facing various difficulties. In his report, Brezhnev tried very hard to use beautiful words and manners, making a lot of empty promises and telling a lot of lies. However, people can still see the trend of future Soviet foreign policy.

1. Continue To Push Forward "Strategy of Detente"

Brezhnev had no choice but to admit that detente had been "obstructed" and stressed "protection of detente," enabling it to "take a second breath." This shows that the Soviet Union will still consider pushing forward "detente" as the basic strategy for a relatively long time.

ADOPTION OF A SERIES OF NEW POSES REGARDING MILITARY "DETENTE" TO STRIVE FOR A BREAKTHROUGH: In his report, Brezhnev adopted a totally different attitude from that in the past, and for the first time accepted the support of France, conditionally agreeing to expand the confidence building measures for military detente to the Soviet territories in Europe (nine times the area of the sphere stipulated by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation). The Soviets' aim in doing this is to eliminate all obstacles and pave the way for convening meetings on European military "detente" and disarmament. Bearing ulterior motives, the report put forth for the first time the proposal of expanding the confidence-building measures for military detente to the Far East and suggested that specific talks on this issue be held between the USSR, China, Japan, the United States and other nations concerned. Obviously, the spearhead of these talks would be directed at the American-Japanese military alliance and the strategic coordination between the United States, China and Japan. This is in fact a major procedure in the Soviet Union's well-planned move of creating an "Asian security system" modeled on the "Conference on European Security and Cooperation."

ADOPTION OF A MODEST STANCE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES, AIMED AT STRENGTHENING SOVIET-AMERICAN TIES TO PREPARE A BASIS FOR DETENTE AND PROMOTION OF THE OVERALL SITUATION: The Soviet Union sees that Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union tends to be rather rigid, and it is anxious to break the deadlock in Soviet-American relations. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev took the initiative in proposing a summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union, without adding any preconditions as he usually does. In addition to this, Brezhnev also stressed that this would be a "critical, cardinal link" in strengthening Soviet-American ties and suggested that a talk on strategic arms limitation be held immediately between both parties. Apparently, Brezhnev has adopted a different attitude and agreed to reopen negotiations, catering to the views of the Reagan administration. At the same time, Brezhnev also agreed to develop economic and trade relations with the United States, hoping that the United States would cancel the grain embargo and renew the grain agreement.

ATTEMPT TO PUSH FORWARD "DETENTE" WITH THE HELP OF WESTERN EUROPE: In his report, Brezhnev stressed that relations with Western Europe are in fact an "important factor" in the enforcement of "detente." As soon as the 26th CPSU Congress closed, Brezhnev sent letters to leaders of the NATO member nations, such as West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Denmark, and to leaders of Finland, Austria, Sweden and other neutral nations, asking them to support the early convening of the summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States.

According to foreign press commentary, the Soviet Union is now promoting a "great movement to strive for support for resumption of the East-West dialogue." The aim of this movement is to "exert the greatest pressure on the Reagan administration" through Western Europe and soften the present U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union by exploiting the conflicts between the United States and Western Europe.

2. Continue To Seek Military Superiority

In the report delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union and the United States had already reached "a balance in military strategy," and they should no longer engage in "seeking military superiority over each other." Apparently Brezhnev's motive is to restrict the opponent while developing his own strategy.

Regarding the STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCE, the Soviet Union will make more efforts to increase the number of warheads installed in the missiles, raise the percentage of strikes and the accuracy rate. It is predicted that by the end of 1985, the Soviet Union will probably have modified all the ICBM's which it now possesses into modern heavy guided missiles or MLRV's. And by the mid and late 1980's, the number of huge "Typhoon" class submarines, which are comparable to the U.S. Trident submarines, will be increased from 1 to about 10.

Regarding TACTICAL NUCLEAR FORCE, it is predicted that by the mid-1980's, the Soviet Union will have modified all existing SS-4 and SS-5 missiles into SS-20 theater nuclear missiles, enabling the medium-range theater nuclear weapons to be twice as offensive as they are now. According to other reports, the Soviet Union has already started to deploy a new type of medium-range guided missile, the SS-38, which contains four warheads. This new kind of missile will be far more effective than the SS-20 where range and accuracy are concerned.

Regarding CONVENTIONAL FORCES, the Soviet Navy will mainly concentrate on developing advanced cruisers and aircraft carriers in the future in order to enhance offensive power at sea. It is predicted that by the end of the 1980's, there will be about 25 "Kirov" class nuclear-power cruisers. The main duty of the air force at transportation, whereas, the army will continue to develop new equipment and enhance its mobility and combat effectiveness.

In short, the Soviet Union will continue to expand its army, aiming at further narrowing the military technology gap between it and the United States by mid-1980's or even overtaking the United States in certain new areas of development.

3. Attempt To Disrupt Joint Antihegemonist Forces

Since the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union has sped up its expansion in the Third World. Its invasion of Afghanistan has impelled the world powers to join more closely together to fight against hegemonism; thus putting the Soviet Union in a disadvantageous global strategic situation. How do we deal with this situation? This has become the major problem that the Soviet Union will have to face for a relatively long time. Taking the peace offensive as a measure, the Soviet Union recently put forth eight proposals and launched "letter diplomacy," sowing dissension among Western countries by taking advantage of their divergence of views and misunderstandings. In driving a wedge between the United States and the Western European countries and Japan, the Soviet Union has tried every possible means to isolate the United States in order to achieve its goal of disrupting the antihegemonist joint forces.

All this hints at the fact that the Soviet Union is going to employ to a further extent the policy and devices of sowing dissension among countries, causing relations between countries to disintegrate, and dealing with different things or nations in different ways.

First of all, it has made up its mind to weaken the alliance between the United States and Europe, creating and aggravating the contradictions between them by means of detente, disarmament and economic cooperation under the pretext of maintaining powerful military pressure. To achieve this, the Soviet Union has to take advantage of the weaknesses of Western Europe, such as: Their doubt about the U.S. nuclear umbrella, their feeling of enjoying only momentary contentment coupled with fear of the Soviet Union; their reliance on Soviet economic, particularly energy aid; and their uneasiness caused by Reagan's rigid policy toward the Soviet Union. Second, the Soviet Union is trying hard to weaken the American-Japanese alliance in order to prevent Japan from turning from a strong country economically into a "strong country" militarily and prevent the emergence of a "military alliance" directed at the Soviet Union. For this reason, it will continue to exert severe military pressure on Japan, and with the help of economic policies, try to soften Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union and cause Japanese-American relations to disintegrate, eventually fulfilling its goal of "neutralizing" Japan. At the same time, the Soviet Union will place various obstacles in the way of the development of bilateral relations between our country, the United States and Japan, in the hope of disrupting antihegemonist joint forces.

4. The Middle East, Persian Gulf Will Still Be the Main Direction of Attack

IN LIGHT OF BREZHNEV'S REPORT DELIVERED AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, IT IS NECESSARY TO PAY ATTENTION TO TWO THINGS IN THE FUTURE: FIRST, ATTEMPT TO BRING A SOLUTION TO THE MIDDLE EAST ISSUE BY MAKING USE OF THE DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS AMONG THE ARAB COUNTRIES. Brezhnev has advertized the convening of professional international meetings and claimed that the Soviet Union would "adhere to a constructive spirit" to "work out a unique solution" along with the United States. Apparently, this move on the part of the Soviet Union only attempts to isolate Egypt, clamping down on the progress of the Camp David peace process. SECOND, ON THE BASIS OF CONSOLIDATING INFLUENCES IN AFGHANISTAN, THE SOVIET UNION GRADUALLY EXPLOITS THE VICTORY AND IS WAITING FOR THE RIGHT OPPORTUNITY TO CLOSE IN ON IRAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND OTHER GULF COUNTRIES. Brezhnev revealed that presumably the Soviet Union wants to discuss with the Afghanistan issue. Apparently, the motive behind this is to get more deeply involved with the situation in the Gulf area and eliminate the U.S. military presence in this area.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is stepping up its influence in the Asian-Pacific zone and in Africa, along with its policy in the above-mentioned areas. The position of the Asian-Pacific zone in the Soviet global strategy will become more dominant, mainly because the Soviet Union has to rely on the Vietnam hegemonists to step up influence in South Asia and ASEAN, attempting to seize power to control the Straits of Malacca and the navigational routes of the two oceans. As a result of this, the Soviet Union can successfully realize its strategic encirclement of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

5. Trying Hard To Keep the Situation in Poland Under Control in Order To Prevent Chain Reactions

The staging of strikes in Poland since last July has probably affected certain East European countries, posing a direct challenge to the Soviet Union. Brezhnev expressed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress that "the situation in Poland poses a threat to the foundation of socialist countries." The Soviet Union is now prepared for interference in various aspects and is on the alert against any possible critical incident in the manner of drawing the bow but not discharging the arrow. Where the military situation is concerned, the Soviet Union has carried out a series of military maneuvers close to Poland, and even went as far as recently conducting a large-scale joint military exercise-- Alliance '81--with Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia in Poland and its surrounding areas. According to foreign news dispatches, the military exercise will be extended and public opinion is publicizing that the situation within Poland had been "seriously complicated," and urged the Soviet Union not to "forsake Poland."

In light of this, Brezhnev stressed in his report that the "principal task" at present is to further promote integration and put forth tentative plans for uniting all collective economic policies of the members of the "big family" and setting up joint companies. The Soviets' motive in doing this is to realize its desire of "integrating structures" and strengthening control over the "big family." However, Brezhnev had no choice but to admit in his report that the situation of the "big family" was not so "promising."

In short, the Soviet Union will not abandon its offensive policies and will probably score some achievements as a result of them. Nevertheless, factors that restrict its aggression and expansion will increase at the same time. The Soviet Union practices expansionism under the pretext of "rescuing detente," and puts on a show of a "new peace offensive" at the 26th CPSU Congress. However, its prospects are not promising. As for the recent international response, the United States is not anticipating a summit meeting with the Soviet Union in the near future; England and Japan insist on observing "actual Soviet deeds;" and France and West Germany have initially expressed "appreciation" with a generally cautious attitude. Currently, the Reagan administration is adopting a rigid policy toward the Soviet Union, and West Europe and Japan are on the alert against Soviet moves. In addition to this, the antihegemonist tendency in the Third World is gradually growing. Therefore, the number of people throughout the world who listen to the words of detente and the "lullaby" of the Soviet Union is gradually diminishing, and at the same time, there are more obstacles in the Soviets' path to achieving expansion.

GUANGMING RIBAO Article

HK100934 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Di Xin [4564 2450]: "A Sinister Design"]

[Text] At the 26th Congress of the CPSU, Brezhnev put forward a series of proposals for "deepening detente" and "consolidating peace," the most notable of which was his wish to hold a summit meeting with the United States. He said this would be "a decisive link" because "the international situation hinges to a large extent on Soviet and American policies." Right after this, he started a "letter diplomacy" offensive by writing to various Western heads of states to sell his proposal concerning a Soviet-U.S. summit and to bring pressure to bear on the United States.

For many years, Washington has been quite keen on holding a U.S.-Soviet summit while Moscow has all along emphasized its "preconditions." But this time Brezhnev is taking the initiative without naming any attached conditions. Why does he appear so anxious and "sincere"?

Obviously Moscow has propaganda objectives. Through a Soviet-U.S. summit, it hopes to promote all kinds of dialogues (negotiations and meetings) so that it can give the dying "detente" an opportunity to take a "second breath" and whitewash its ugly image since the invasion of Afghanistan. Through making this appeal, it also hopes to sow discord between Europe and the United States, soften up Washington's tough stand against Moscow and hold back the Reagan administration's arms expansion efforts. However, this is not all the Kremlin wants. Brezhnev harbors extremely sinister designs in picking the issue of the Soviet-U.S. summit as the core of its present "peace offensive." Noticing that Reagan has revealed an inclination toward a "bipolar world" during his election campaign, Brezhnev tries to play along and lure Washington into agreeing to redive the spheres of influence with the Soviet Union on a global scale.

Brezhnev is repeating his old trick.

As we may recall Richard Nixon and Brezhnev signed in 1972 a "U.S.-Soviet declaration on bilateral relations" which stipulated that both sides must "practice restraint" and recognize each other's "security interests" and must not "directly or indirectly seek unilateral interests at the expense of the other."

Though not clearly spelled out, this agreement carried an undertone of mutual recognition of each other's spheres of influence. However, Moscow did not let itself be bound by this agreement. Using this agreement as a "lullaby" and under the signboard of "detente," it has been flagrantly carrying out aggression and expansion in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Gulf region and even in Southeast and Southwest Asia since 1972. However, it has also contracted "indigestion" as a result. In particular, it finds things increasingly difficult and its situation increasingly passive after its invasion of Afghanistan and the cropping up of the Poland problem. Therefore, it hopes that by repeating its old trick it can lure Washington into reopening talks, reach a new agreement and carve out new spheres of influence. In effect, it hopes that Washington will take the lead in accepting the fait accompli of its aggression and expansion since 1972 so it can go ahead to digest and consolidate its loot and use it as "forward bases" for a new round of aggression and expansion.

In order to attain this sinister goal, the Soviet press has been sending "signals" to the United States prior to the convocation of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. It noisily publicized the readjustment of the Soviet-U.S. relations as "something really important" and said that in Soviet-U.S. relations "the primary consideration should be the genuine interests of the two countries." It also said that in order to preserve their ties, Moscow and Washington should regard problems relating to other countries and peoples as "transient, regional and confined within a given scope." Zamyaltin, one of the Soviet officials responsible for international propaganda, even said this barefacedly: "Experience shows that among various nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union are the only two countries that are chiefly responsible for the development of world affairs." This remark could not be plainer.

This sinister Soviet peace offensive has apparently aroused the vigilance of Western (including American) media and caught the attention of a number of nonaligned countries. Some press commentaries have sharply pointed out that Moscow has already set a trap for Washington and may possibly offer a bit of "little sausage" in exchange for "a big piece of fat meat." In other words, it may for the time being recognize the principal U.S. interests in El Salvador in exchange for Washington's recognition of its interests in southwest Asia (including Afghanistan) and other places. As pointed out by a diplomat of a certain nonaligned country, the Soviet Union may hope to carve out spheres of influence with the United States at a summit meeting. What Brezhnev has in mind is to reach an agreement which marks off "your business" and "our business" so that the two countries can leave each other alone.

Toward this sinister Soviet "peace offensive," Washington's initial response is still to adhere to the "principle of association" (that is, associating the talks with what the Soviet Union has done): President Reagan recently emphasized that "unless there are indications that they (the Soviets) have begun to change their attitude and behavior, it would be meaningless to sit down and negotiate with them." However, Washington has also expressed some interest in Moscow's proposal. Some U.S. newspapers have even held that the ultimate objective of the Reagan administration in taking such a tough stand toward Moscow is to carve out spheres of influence with the Soviets. Thus, the development of events remains to be seen.

PRC-JAPAN DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATIONS HELD IN BEIJING

OW111640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The second consultation of senior Chinese and Japanese diplomats was convened April 10 and 11 in Beijing.

Han Nianlong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Yasue Katori, Japanese deputy vice-foreign minister, and other diplomatic officials took part in the consultation.

The representatives had an extensive and detailed exchange of views on the international situation, particularly in Asia, Chinese-Japanese relations and other problems of common concern.

Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, today met with Katori and his party this afternoon. Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida was also present.

The decision to hold regular consultations between senior diplomatic officials of the two countries was made during the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China in December, 1979.

JAPANESE DIETMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Feted by Liao Chengzhi

OW101838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and entertained Yoshimi Furui, chairman of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, and the league's delegation in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

In his toast, Liao Chengzhi welcomed the Japanese friends who had been invited here by the friendship association. He praised Furui and the others for their efforts in China-Japan friendship. Furui said the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship is always ready to contribute to the development of relations between the two countries.

Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, also attended along with Chu Tunan, Standing Committee member of the NPC and adviser to the friendship association, Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice presidents of the association.

Met by Yao Yilin

OW111657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin had a cordial conversation with a delegation of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship led by its chairman, Yoshimi Furui, in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Present on the occasion were Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida, and vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Pinghua.

VICE PREMIER GENG BIAO MEETS JAPANESE SCHOLAR

OW111214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao met with Dr Masamichi Inoki, president of the Research Institute for Peace and Security, and Mrs Inoki in the Great Hall of the People here today. Their conversation centered on maintaining peace in Asia and the world as a whole and checking Soviet hegemonism.

A well-known Japanese scholar on world politics, Dr Inoki has studied many years in defence, foreign policy and security.

Since his arrival in Beijing on April 8, he has held academic discussions with institutions on international affairs under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The Japanese visitors were guests of honour at a dinner given by Huan Xiang, vice-president of the academy.

DPRK COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY GROUP VISITS PRC

Meets With Ji Pengfei

OW111544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei had a cordial conversation today with a delegation of the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Vice-Minister Chon Tok-chil. Present at the meeting in the Great Hall of the People were Lu Keqin, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Pae Yong-chai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

The delegation arrived here April 7 and was honored at a banquet given by Zhang Xiangshan, director of the administration, the same evening.

Signs Broadcasting Accord

OW101520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--An agreement on broadcasting frequencies for television and FM radio in Sino-Korean border areas was signed here today by Lu Keqin, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Chon Tok-chil, vice-minister of communications of Korea.

Present at the signing ceremony were Zhang Xiangshan, director of China's Central Broadcasting Administration, and Pae Yong-chai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Beijing.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DPRK

OW101906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--A XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation headed by the agency's director Zeng Tao arrived here today by air for a friendly visit to the country.

The delegation was invited by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY whose General Director Kim Song-kol and Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun met the delegation at the airport along with Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea. In the evening, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY held a banquet in Pyongyang's People's Cultural Palace to warmly welcome the Chinese delegation.

XINHUA REVIEWS SRV WITHDRAWAL CONDITIONS

OW101848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 10 Apr 81

["Commentary: Vietnam's Condition for Withdrawal From Kampuchea--By Xinhua correspondent Ji Ying"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his April 5 interview with the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN laid down a condition for Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea instead of making the usual claim that the situation there is "irreversible." Thach said, "The only condition for the Vietnamese forces to pull out of Kampuchea is for China to conclude a pact of non-aggression with the Indochinese countries."

Presumably to show that Hanoi is not being adamant on the question of withdrawal, he said specifically that "within the first week of April, the Vietnamese advisers' group will leave Kampuchea. The number of personnel to be recalled home will be incomparably more than that pulled out in the past."

At a time when the international community has been demanding withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and an international conference on the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese foreign minister, for the first time, put forward an "only prerequisite" for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This does not at all mean any change in the Vietnam's attitude, or any hope to a solution of the Kampuchean problem.

It is entirely wrong and against the UN charter that Vietnam invaded a sovereign neighbor. The only thing right and reasonable for Vietnam to do is to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea without any "condition." Anything other than that would be against the UN resolutions and the common wish of the people the world over.

In Indochina today, apart from making frequent troubles along the Chinese border, Vietnam has made its military presence in Kampuchea and Laos. China, on the contrary, has never any intention of harming Kampuchea, Laos, or Vietnam, nor has it any military base or a single soldier in these countries. China was forced to make a counter-attack against Vietnam's repeated invasions in self-defense but had as early as March 17, 1979 withdrawn all its forces back to its own territory as promised.

Therefore, whether the principle of "non-aggression" can be implemented between China and the three Indochinese countries is a question purely depending on whether or not the Vietnamese authorities will stop their aggression and expansion, stop infringing on Chinese territory, and withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and Laos so as to allow them to regain their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Moreover, what right have the Vietnamese authorities to demand a non-aggression treaty with China on behalf of other Indochinese countries? The demand raised by the Vietnam-engineered "foreign ministers conference" of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime is absolutely illegal since the Heng Samrin regime does not represent Kampuchea and is not recognized by China and most of the countries in the world.

Moreover, the Vietnamese authorities have no grounds whatsoever to demand that China sign a "non-aggression treaty" with them and the puppet regime under their wings in exchange for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from a neighboring country under their military occupation. This shows that Hanoi is intent on shifting its responsibility for aggression against Kampuchea onto China so as to extricate itself from condemnation by the world public.

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Thach's remarks indicate that Hanoi has not the least desire to withdraw from Kampuchea. A British DAILY TELEGRAPH dispatch from Bangkok on April 8 said: "The Vietnamese occupation force in Cambodia has recently been strengthened by an additional infantry division bringing the total number of troops to 212,000." The world will not be taken in by Hanoi's gesture of sham withdrawal from Kampuchea.

IENG SARY ARRIVES IN EGYPT FOR 'OFFICIAL' VISIT

Airport Statement

OW110820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary of Democratic Kampuchea and the delegation he led arrived here this afternoon for an official visit to Egypt. A statement made by Ieng Sary at the airport said: "The people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea admire and support the just struggle of the people and the Government of Egypt led by President As-Sadat to recover all Egyptian territories from foreign occupation and oppose the growing danger from the world expansionism." He expressed the hope that his visit would make fresh contributions to the development and reinforcement of the friendly relations and unity between the two countries.

Ieng Sary was greeted at the airport by Hasan Nayil, first under-secretary of state for foreign affairs and other senior Egyptian officials. Chinese Ambassador Liu Chun was also present at the airport.

Chan Youran, member of the delegation and Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to Egypt, told XINHUA that the delegation will exchange views with the Egyptian leaders on the international situation and the strengthening of the friendly ties between Democratic Kampuchea and Egypt. It will also give an account on the general situation in Kampuchea and explain Democratic Kampuchea's stance toward a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Interview on Kampuchean Situation

OW111521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The people and armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea are united closely and are firmly carrying on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, said visiting Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea Ieng Sary here this morning. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Ieng Sary outlined the achievements won by the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

Ieng Sary said that the military situation has been favorable to the people's armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea since the beginning of the dry season. Since last October, he said, Vietnam has been massing troops to attack Siem Reap area, northwest of Kampuchea, in an attempt to cut number 4 highway in the southwest of Kampuchea. But they have met with strong resistance from the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea and ended in failure.

The armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea have opened three new battlefields--near Siem Reap; Tbeng Mean Chey in the north; and Koh Kong in the west. They are also waging guerrilla warfare everywhere. Now, Phnom Malai area in the west, Chep area in the north, and Siem Reap-Preah Vihear area in the central part have all been liberated.

Ieng Sary pointed out that the military situation is favorable to Democratic Kampuchea on three counts: first, the fighters and people are high in morale and good in combating the enemy; secondly, the people support the political program of the united front and the living conditions of the people are being improved; and thirdly, the international solidarity with Democratic Kampuchea has been strengthened, greatly encouraging the people of Democratic Kampuchea to carry on their struggle. On the contrary, the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers is very low. The Kampuchean people living under occupation have risen everywhere against the Vietnamese aggressors, and the situation is deteriorating day by day inside Vietnam. All this will eventually bring the Vietnamese aggressors to total defeat.

He said that the political situation has undergone a dramatic change. The Kampuchean people are now aware of the crimes committed by Vietnam in Kampuchea and the true features of Vietnam. More and more people have left the occupied areas for the liberated areas. The Kampuchean people know the truth clearly that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was made with the help of the Soviet Union. The so-called Indochina federation is not only beneficial to Vietnam but is also in the interest of the Soviet Union.

He stressed that the greatest danger is the Vietnamese attempt to divide the united front of the people of Democratic Kampuchea. That is why the Kampuchean people are now working hard to maintain and strengthen the united front.

Ieng Sary said that Democratic Kampuchea has also won scores of victories in the diplomatic field. The world is more sympathized with the just struggle of the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea. The government of Democratic Kampuchea is now mobilizing the people to compel Vietnam to implement the UN resolutions on Kampuchea. The government is also doing its utmost to strengthen the united front of the people and to strengthen the solidarity with the people all over the world. The Kampuchean people are keenly aware that their struggle is linked with the people's struggle in Afghanistan.

The purpose of his visit to Egypt, Ieng Sary said, is to express the gratitude of the government of Democratic Kampuchea to Egypt for its support to the Kampuchean people's struggle, to acquaint it with the good situation in Kampuchea in every field, and to strengthen the cooperation between the peoples of Kampuchea and Egypt against the common danger from the global and regional expansionists.

RENMIN RIBAO ON POSTPONEMENT OF KAMPUCHEA ELECTION

HK130811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Li Yongming [2621 3057 2494]: "Vietnam's 'Problems'"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities and their Phnom Penh puppets have time and again postponed the date of the "general elections" in enemy-occupied Kampuchea. At first, they announced that the elections would take place at the beginning of this year. Soon after that, they postponed the elections until April. Recently, they again declared that "the elections will be completed in the first half of 1981."

Why have the Vietnamese authorities repeatedly postponed the date for holding this farce of "elections" which has been in the mill for a long time? According to an AFP report, "The postponement of the elections shows that the Heng Samrin forces are faced with problems." This reveals the reason why the farce of elections has been slow in coming.

First, the political situation is unstable. People in enemy-occupied Kampuchea are awakening day after day and are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh puppet government by all possible means. They have set up guerrilla forces and secret organizations, which have been very active in the enemy-occupied areas and even in Phnom Penh where the enemy headquarters is located, raiding enemy organs and punishing evil puppet officials and Vietnamese aggressors. The enemy lives in constant fear. The people voluntarily bring information to the Democratic Kampuchean national troops and guerrilla forces and serve as their guides. Inspired by the patriotism of the soldiers and civilians of Democratic Kampuchea, large numbers of the puppet government officials and puppet troops have crossed over to the liberated areas in Democratic Kampuchea and resolutely joined in the fight against Vietnam. In the face of this crisis, the Vietnamese authorities resort to suppression. Recently, they promulgated the so-called "electoral laws" and threatened that "anyone who sabotages the election will be sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment." But, what good could these laws do when even the 200,000 aggressor troops could not stabilize the situation?

Second, the Vietnamese troops have been frequently defeated in battle. The "dry season offensive" launched by the Vietnamese aggressor troops ended in failure. The Vietnamese troops do not have adequate rear services. They are demoralized. They became more and more apathetic and opposed to war. Desertion and fighting occur from time to time. On the other hand, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla forces continue to grow in size and strength and have developed their scope of activity from the mountain areas in the west to the fishhook area bordering Vietnam in the east. The Vietnamese troops were holed up along the main traffic routes and around major cities.

Third, the Vietnamese authorities are isolated in international affairs. The adoption of the resolution on the Kampuchean issue by an overwhelming majority in the UN General Assembly last year and the adoption of the final statement by the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held not long ago were direct blows to them. Today, the Vietnamese authorities have become an object of condemnation in the international arena and at various international meetings. The tricks they have played in international affairs have been disclosed and have met with opposition. The ASEAN states' strong objection to the holding of "a meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries" "proposed" by Vietnam at the beginning of this year is an example.

The internal strife of the Heng Samrin puppet government has also created a "problem." Reportedly, Pen Sovan, who is directly supported by Vietnam, holds real power and Heng Samrin is greatly "inferior." To tightly control the puppet clique, the Vietnamese authorities recently conducted a "purge" inside the puppet government and threw a group of puppets into prison. How to select more faithful puppets to be "candidates" and how to put down the internal strife of the puppet clique are big headaches for the Vietnamese authorities.

The Vietnamese authorities have frenziedly attempted to use the farce of "elections" to "legalize" the Heng Samrin puppet government and to "legalize" and "perpetuate" Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea. However, more and more countries have seen through this scheme. International public opinion condemns this farce, pointing out that these "elections" are an out-and-out "shameless" act and a "fraud." The "elections" are appraised in this way before they have even started. No wonder this farce cannot begin.

USSR'S TIKHONOV ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA 10 APRIL

OW111632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov paid a visit to Austria from April 6 to 10, his first trip to a foreign country since he took office. During his stay, he held two rounds of talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on East-West relations, the present political and economic situation in Europe, arms control, the Middle East and the North-South dialogue, as well as bilateral economic relations.

Speaking at a banquet on April 8, Kreisky emphasized that Austria is concerned over the worsening international situation and is opposed to the use of military force and favors peaceful settlement to all conflicts.

During the visit Tikhonov publicized the "peace proposal" Brezhnev advanced in his report at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, saying that the proposal covered not only the situation in Europe, but also issues in the Middle East, Gulf, Far East and other regions. Observers here wonder whether the Soviet Union would go to the North-South summit scheduled for October in Mexico. Kriesky said to newsmen that "I had the impression that this did not arouse great interest on the Soviet side."

A joint communique issued at the end of Tikhonov's visit said that both countries would "contribute actively" to next year's special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. The two countries are in favor of a conference on the military aspects of security in Europe.

FURTHER ON SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrival in Nanjing

OW111422 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, Mrs Falldin and entourage arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by special plane on the afternoon of 10 April. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping. Present at the airport to warmly welcome Prime Minister Falldin and company were Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu province, and his wife (Su Qing); Wang Bingshi, vice governor; Ma Zhaozhong, vice mayor of Nanjing Municipality; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

When Prime Minister and Mrs Falldin and other distinguished guests were stepping down the ramp, Governor and Mrs Hui Yuyu stepped forward to shake hands with the distinguished guests and extended welcome to them. Two children presented bouquets to Prime Minister and Mrs Falldin.

Prime Minister Falldin and company, accompanied by Governor Hui Yuyu and Vice Minister Wang Youping, visited the Yangtze River bridge in Nanjing in the afternoon. When the distinguished guests' motorcade arrived at the southern tower of the bridge, several hundred people gathered there to warmly welcome Prime Minister Falldin and company by beating gongs and drums, singing and dancing. The responsible persons of the bridge management briefed the distinguished guests. Prime Minister Falldin and company toured with great interest the rail deck and motor vehicle deck of the bridge.

In the evening, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government gave a banquet at the (Dongjiao) guesthouse to warmly welcome Swedish Prime Minister Falldin and his entourage.

Nanjing Banquet

OW120407 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government gave a banquet on the evening of 10 April to warmly welcome Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, Mrs Falldin and their entourage. Governor Hui Yuyu hosted the banquet. He drank a toast to warmly welcome the distinguished guests on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Nanjing Municipal People's Government and all the people throughout the province. He went on to say: In recent years, the friendship between China and Sweden has continuously developed. Prime Minister Falldin's visit will help him understand Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality even better. I hope that when Prime Minister Falldin and other Swedish friends return home, they will bring back to the Swedish people the friendly sentiments of the people in Jiangsu and further strengthen and develop the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Drinking a toast, Prime Minister Falldin expressed his appreciation for the hospitality accorded him by the people in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality. He said: Today we came to Nanjing, an ancient city with a history of several thousand years, visited the modern Yangtze River bridge at Nanjing, and witnessed the high spirit of the diligent people of Jiangsu in working hard for the four modernizations program. It is hoped that you will win even greater victories in building your nation.

Attending the banquet were Wang Bingshi and Yang Tingbao, vice governors of Jiangsu; He Binghao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress; Ma Zhaohong, vice mayor of Nanjing; and responsible persons of the departments concerned. Also attending were Wang Youping, vice minister of foreign affairs and Mrs Wang; Cao Keqiang, PRC ambassador to Sweden; and Swedish Ambassador to China Sundfeldt, who accompanied the Swedish guests to Nanjing.

After the banquet, the hosts and guests watched the literary and art performances by the students of Nanjing's primary school of arts. Prime Minister Falldin and his entourage arrived in Nanjing from Beijing via special plane on the afternoon of 10 April. They were met at the airport by Governor Hui Yuyu and his wife (Su Qing), vice Governor Wang Bingshi and Vice Mayor Ma Zhaohong of Nanjing Municipality.

Yesterday afternoon, the distinguished guests also toured the Yangtze River bridge at Nanjing.

Visit to Hangzhou Factory

OW111655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister and Mrs Thorbjorn Falldin this afternoon visited the Hangzhou silk tapestry factory after their arrival from Nanjing. They were greeted at the airport by Zhejiang's Provincial Governor Li Fengping and entertained at a banquet given by the provincial People's Government this evening.

During their stay in Nanjing, the guests visited the Nanjing Yangtze River bridge, the Nanjing machine tool plant and were feted at a banquet hosted by the Jiangsu People's Government.

Recounting his impressions of Nanjing, the prime minister said he had witnessed the Jiangsu people's spirit in their efforts toward China's modernization. "I wish you still greater achievements in building your country," he said.

Visit to Zhejiang Brigade

OW121657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said here today that the visit of the tea-producing brigade was very impressive. "The peasants are well-fed and have good houses," he said. Mr and Mrs Falldin visited the Shuangfeng production brigade of the Xihu (West Lake) people's commune this morning with Li Fengping, governor of Zhejiang Province. The brigade, mainly tea-growing, has 204 households with 780 people and it owns 300 hectares of farmland. Last year, per hectare yield of tea at the brigade was 2,936 kilograms while 30 years ago it was only 280 kilograms.

Despite a drizzle, Prime Minister and Mrs Falldin went to a tea garden where they joined peasants in tea-picking and a chat. They then visited a peasant woman in her home. The host, Zhang Quane, told the visitors that her family has eight members, with four working full time for the brigade. The family received last year 2,018 yuan (RMB) in cash from the brigade plus vegetables and other food. Her house consists of several rooms with a total floor space of 132 square meters, which she pays less than 7 yuan a month for rent. Mr Falldin took pictures of the rooms and the furnituring.

In the afternoon, Prime Minister and Mrs Falldin toured the picturesque West Lake and the Lingyin temple. In the evening, they attended an acrobatic performance.

VICE PREMIER GU MU ENDS 4-DAY VISIT TO SPAIN

OW110808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu said here today that his four-day visit to Spain has strengthened the bond of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries and laid the groundwork for better political and economic relations. He said this when he answered questions from newsmen at the airport before his departure for home.

At a reception given yesterday evening by Chinese Ambassador Zhang Shijie, Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca and the hosts toasted the success of the visit.

Bayon Marine, minister of industry and energy of Spain, feted Gu Mu on April 7. They exchanged views on the prospects of industrial cooperation and exchanges between the two countries.

During his visit, Gu Mu had extensive contacts with Spanish industrialists and visited a Spanish industrial exhibition and a number of enterprises.

KANG KEQING MEETS UK WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW130713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, today met and had a friendly conversation with a delegation from the National Women's Association of Great Britain in the Great Hall of the People here. The leader of the delegation is Ruth Winston-Fox, chairman of the association. The British guests also toured Shanghai, Nanjing and Xian, and returned to Beijing yesterday.

XINHUA REVIEWS PALESTINIAN CAUSE, FUTURE

OW121617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 12 Apr 81

["Roundup: Bright Prospects for Palestinian Cause"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--More than one million Palestinian people who were driven out from their homeland by Israel and have led a miserable life for the past 30 years have unwavering conviction that they will recover their national rights and return to their homeland.

To this objective, the Palestinian people have in the past few years launched struggles on military, political and diplomatic fronts and have achieved success. The Palestinian cause has received more and more attention, sympathy and support from the international community. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has established links with 120 countries in the world, set up offices in or sent observers to cover 80 countries and international organizations. Many countries have granted the PLO offices diplomatic treatment. The struggle of the Palestinian people is not only the Arab people's cause but part of the cause of the whole Third World.

In the past few years, a number of Western countries which had prejudices against the PLO have come to realize that the Palestinian issue is not just a refugee problem and that without its solution, the "permanent and just peace" in the Middle East will be out of the question. The main obstacle to the Palestinian cause is the stubborn attitude of the Israeli authorities which have persisted in their aggressive, expansionist policy and vilified the PLO as a "terrorist organization."

The PLO has all along stood for dialogue with the United States where more and more Americans with deep insight favour contact with the PLO. However, the former U.S. Government had hesitated in this issue while there is no indication that the Reagan administration would strike out on a new path on this issue. While the new U.S. government has attached importance to the Middle East issue, it is out of touch with its core--the Palestinian cause. Such a self-contradictory position is naturally opposed by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Chinese people, together with other peoples in the world, have firmly supported the just cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights including the rights of returning to their homeland, to national self-determination and of the establishment of an independent state. The Palestinian people may still meet with various difficulties and obstacles in their struggle against aggression and for the restoration of their national rights, but they have a bright future.

REPORTAGE ON 15TH PALESTINIAN COUNCIL MEETING

Zhao Ziyang Greetings

OW111919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government and people firmly support the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, said Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today.

The premier said this in a message of greetings to the Palestine National Council c/o Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the occasion of the convocation of its 15th conference.

The message said: "On the occasion of the convocation of the 15th conference of the Palestine National Council, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our warmest congratulations to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the heroic Palestinian people and fighters.

"The Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legal representative, have won continuous victories following long and unyielding efforts in the struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion and for the restoration of their sacred national rights. The just cause of the Palestinian people has been winning and will continue to win the ever-growing sympathy and support from the Arab people, the Third World and the justice-upholding countries and peoples all over the world.

"The Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with the Palestinian people. They greatly treasure the militant friendship between China and Palestine and firmly support the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return to their homeland, to national self-determination and the establishment of their own state. I am convinced that upholding unity and persisting in struggle, the Palestinian people will surely be able to overcome all the difficulties on their road to progress and win the final victory in the struggle against aggression and for the restoration of their national rights."

Opening of Session

OW120714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The 15th session of the Palestine National Council opened here this evening. In an opening speech, President Khalid al-Fahum of the council said, "The basic condition for any peaceful settlement of the Mideast problem is the total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories. We insist on Palestinian rights and its rightful place in the international community. We will recover our properties and our territories. It is unlawful for Israel to occupy our land and establish settlements there."

The session expected to last for several days will discuss future strategy of the Palestine Liberation Organization and elect a new PLO Executive Committee. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and representatives of all Palestine resistance movements are attending the session.

Secretary General of the Arab League Chadli Klibi told the meeting that the international community recognised the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and considered the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad also addressed the meeting.

Delegates from a number of representative of the Chinese Government, Chinese Ambassador to Syria Lu Weichao, was also present.

DENG, HUA ATTEND MEMORIAL MEETING FOR MAO DUN

OW120413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting for Comrade Shen Yanbing (Mao Dun), a pioneer of China's progressive contemporary culture, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, honorary chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, was solemnly held at the West Hall of the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 11 April. Some 2,000 people, including party and state leaders and figures from various circles in the capital, attended the memorial meeting to mourn with deep feelings of grief for China's great revolutionary writer and outstanding proletarian cultural fighter who waged a lifetime struggle for China's newborn revolutionary literature. A portrait of Comrade Shen Yanbing and a casket containing his ashes and draped with the party flag were displayed in the hall for the solemn memorial meeting. There were wreaths from the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the CPPCC National Committee.

Comrade Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang attended the memorial meeting and presented wreaths. Comrades Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Soong Ching Ling and Nie Rongzhen also presented wreaths. The memorial meeting was presided over by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The ceremony started with funeral music and all those present stood in silent tribute. Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered the memorial speech.

Also attending the memorial meeting on 11 April and presenting wreaths were Comrades Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan, Huang Hua, Jiang Hua, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Ji Feng, Zhou Jianren, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao, Huang Zhen, Zhu Muzhi, Zhou Yang, Ba Jin, Zhou Weizhi, Xia Yan, Fu Zhong, Yang Hansheng and Ye Shengtao.

Comrades Cheng Fangwu, Wang Bingnan, Lin Mohan, He Jingzhi, Cao Jinghua, Ding Ling, Ai Qing, Liu Baiyu, Sha Ting, Zhang Guangnian, Cao Yu, Feng Zhi, Chen Yi, Chen Huangmei, Zang Kejia and Yao Xueyin also attended the memorial meeting.

Comrades Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Tan Zhenlin, Zhu Yunshan, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Yang Jingren, Huang Huoqing, Liu Lantao, Li Weiham, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Zhuang Xiquan, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Sha Qianli and Burhan Shahidi also presented wreaths.

Wreaths were also sent by the Organization Department, the United Front Department and the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Culture, the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Writers Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, various democratic parties, the leading organizations in Beijing Municipality, the leading organizations in Zhejiang Province and the leading organizations in Tongxiang County.

Following the memorial meeting, the casket containing Comrade Shen Yanbing's ashes was placed at the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries.

Hu Yaobang Speech

OW112009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 11 Apr 81

["Text" of speech by Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CCP Central Committee, at a memorial meeting for Shen Yanbing in Beijing on 11 April]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--A giant star fell from China's literary circles at 0555 on 27 March 1981. Comrade Shen Yanbing (Mao Dun), a pioneer of China's progressive contemporary culture, a great revolutionary writer and one of the earliest CCP members, left us forever.

We, with a heavy heart, deeply mourn the death of this outstanding proletarian cultural fighter who devoted all his life to the Chinese revolutionary cause and China's developing revolutionary literature.

Comrade Shen Yanbing was a revolutionary writer and a cultural and social activist enjoying great prestige at home and abroad. Together with Lu Xun and Guo Moruo, he laid the foundation for China's revolutionary literature and art and its cultural movement. During the more than 60 years since he began his work in literature and art in 1916, he created a great number of brilliant literary works, such as "Midnight," "Erosion," "Rainbow," "Spring Silkworm," "The Lins' Store," "Autumn Maple Leaves Are as Red as Flowers in February" and "Around the Qingming Festival," unremittingly singing warm praise of the people and the revolution and castigating the reactionary forces of old China. These works described the difficult course of the Chinese democratic revolution and painted great historical pictures. These works, which are valuable assets of the Chinese literary treasure house, have raised the creation level of realistic literature and leave everlasting merit in the history of literature. Many of his works have been translated into a number of foreign languages and have been widely disseminated among readers of various countries. He also wrote a large number of literary treatises and translated works of many foreign authors into Chinese.

After the founding of new China, Shen Yanbing for a long time engaged in organizational and guiding work in cultural affairs and literature and art. He also wrote many literary critiques, made great efforts to help the development of young writers and made significant contributions to socialist culture.

Comrade Shen Yanbing was born in the town of Wu, Tongxiang County, Zhejiang Province, on 4 July 1896. When he studied at Beijing University he began in 1913 to come into contact with progressive new ideas. Under the influence of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution he took an active part in the May 4th movement and China's early communist movement. With Comrades Zheng Zhenduo and Ye Shengtao, he organized "The Literary Research Society" in 1920, actively promoting a realistic literature of life. He took over and reformed the monthly XIAOSHUO YUEBAO and made it an important forum from which to promote realistic literature, producing a tremendous influence on China's new literature movement.

In 1930 Shen Yanbing, together with Lu Xun, took part in organizing the China Leftwing Writers League, thus making outstanding contributions to developing revolutionary literature and art, uniting and strengthening the forces of revolutionary literature and art and counterattacking the Kuomintang's "encirclement and suppression" of progressive literature. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he made efforts, under the leadership of Comrade Zhou Enlai, to unite progressive cultural figures in Kuomintang-controlled areas for supporting the war of resistance and national salvation work. He also served as chief editor of the journal WENYI ZHENDI, thus promoting literature in support of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

During the hard times of the war of resistance, he visited Yanan, where he lectured at the Lu Xun Academy of Art. After victory in the war of resistance, he effectively supported the people's liberation war through the movement for democracy and against dictatorship, for peace and against civil war, despite persecution by the Kuomintang.

On the eve of nationwide liberation, braving difficulties and dangers, he traveled to Beijing by taking a shortcut, where he attended the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and took an active part in making preparations for the convening of the first national congress of writers and artists. He was elected vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the All-China Association of Literary Workers (predecessor of the Chinese Writers' Association).

After the founding of new China, he served as its first minister of culture. He was elected deputy to all the previous national people's congresses, member of all the previous Standing Committees of the CPPCC national committees and vice chairman of the Fourth and Fifth CPPCC National Committees. For decades he racked his brain, worked diligently and conscientiously and exerted himself for building socialist culture, promoting cultural exchanges between China and other countries, supporting the people's progressive culture of various countries and for the struggle to safeguard world peace. In his later years he stood the serious test of the 10 years' turmoil and stood steadfastly with the party and the people.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," he wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies the party formulated at its third plenary session. In the last years before his death, in spite of illness, he worked on his memoirs. Although he failed to complete them, he left historical materials which are very valuable for an appreciation of the contemporary history of Chinese literature and sociopolitical culture. It can be said that he did not put down his pen in the service of the people until the last minute of his life.

From the time of his youth, Comrade Shen Yanbing pursued the great ideals of communism. As early as 1921 he joined the communist group and then the CCP in Shanghai. He was one of the earliest party members and took an active part in preparatory work for founding the party and then in its work in the early stage. As a leftwing member of the Kuomintang he attended the Second Kuomintang Congress in 1926. Thereafter he served in Hankou as chief editor of the paper GUOMIN RIBAO, the mouthpiece of the leftwing. Although he lost contact with the party organization after 1928, he still engaged in revolutionary cultural work under the party's leadership. He asked the party in 1931 and 1940 to restore his party membership. The first time he got no reply from the then left-deviationist leaders of the party. The second time, the party Central Committee held that it would be better for him to be out of the party to serve the people. When he was critically ill, he asked again for his party membership to be restored posthumously as an expression of his boundless loyalty and ardent love for the party and his firm and noble belief in the great cause of communism. In line with Comrade Shen Yanbing's request and in view of his lifetime performance, the CCP Central Committee decided to restore his CCP membership and to consider his party membership to date from 1921.

With the death of Comrade Shen Yanbing we have lost a great revolutionary man of letters and a proletarian cultural fighter. It is an irretrievable loss to the people throughout the country. We should learn from his noble qualities of upholding truth and progress, pursuing communism, assiduously studying literature and art and creating literary works, keeping close ties with the masses, cherishing young people and resolutely supporting party leadership. The fruits of his great spiritual labor promoted the ideological revolutionizing of the young generations in the past. The great artistic vitality of his works will educate and encourage young people in our country to fight for the great cause of socialism and will bring forth new men of socialist literature and art one after another.

To gradually build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state with a highly developed material and spiritual civilization, we, at this new historic turning point, will turn our deep grief over the death of Comrade Shen Yanbing into a motive force for carrying out our work. We will rally closely around the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, bring up and train a massive contingent of socialist writers and artists and raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation so that the great cause of revolutionary culture fostered by Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Shen Yanbing and other comrades with all their energies will thrive forever in the motherland.

Television Reports

HK130933 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin on 10 April begins its 1100 GMT newscast with a 3 and 1/2 minute filmed report on party and state leaders paying their last respects to Shen Yanbing, Chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, at the Beijing hospital on 10 April. Hua Guofeng is seen with Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other leaders.

The film opens with shots of a row of visitors outside the hospital waiting for their turn to enter, followed by shots of Mao Dun's body lying in state in a hall, covered by a CCP party flag and surrounded by evergreens and flowers. The first person entering the hall to pay respects is Hua Guofeng, wearing a black band around his left arm and a white flower on his chest. He solemnly bows to Mao Dun's body and then shakes hands with members of the bereaved family. The next persons shown are Deng Xiaoping and Ulanhu, who come in together and walk around the body to shake hands with the family members. Both Hua's and Deng's segments last 20 seconds. The camera then cuts to Li Xiannian bowing to the body, Hu Yaobang walking past the body, Zhao Ziyang shaking hands with the family, as well as Deng Yingchao, Geng Biao, Fang Yi and other lesser leaders paying respects. Li is shown for 10 seconds, while other leaders are shown in flashes of 5 seconds or less. The film ends with another shot of Mao Dun's body. It is followed by a 4-minute film showing photographs about Mao Dun's life.

On 11 April the central television station begins its 1100 GMT newscast with another 10-minute filmed report on the memorial meeting held at the Great Hall of the People on 11 April. Hua is again seen with Deng Xiaoping and other leaders.

The report on this day begins with shots of the hall where the meeting is held, showing wreaths presented by the party Central Committee, Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, in that order, as well as those from other lesser leaders. The camera then cuts to the entrance to the hall showing a group of leaders walking in. They are Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Hua Guofeng, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Zhao Ziyang and Ulanhu, in that order, and others.

The next segment begins with a shot of Deng Xiaoping, flanked by Hua and Deng Yingchao, announcing the beginning of the meeting and asking those present to observe a minute of silence. Li Xiannian stands immediately next to Hua. After the silence, Deng Xiaoping invites "Comrade Hu Yaobang" to deliver the memorial speech, during which the camera occasionally pans to show the leaders, including Hua, and others present. After the speech Deng asks the participants to bow to Mao Dun's portrait.

The final segment of the report shows the leaders filing past members of the bereaved family to shake hands with them. The leaders shown are Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Hua Guofeng, Deng Yingchao, Peng Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Ulanhu, Geng Biao and Fang Yi, in that order.

Publication of Works

OW101611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--To commemorate the well-known Chinese writer Mao Dun (Shen Yanbing), who died last month, the People's Literature Publishing House has decided to publish more books about him including his works and memoirs.

"Mao Dun as a Writer," a review of Mao Dun's thinkings and theories on writing during the various periods of his life, will be the first book to be published. "Literature at Dawn," a Japanese writer's study of Mao Dun's works, also will be printed. His autobiography, "The Path I Took," was written as memoirs that were formerly carried in sequence by the journal HISTORICAL MATERIAL ON MODERN CHINESE LITERATURE, will now be collected and published as a book. His other works will also be reprinted.

In past years, the People's Literature Publishing House has published a number of Mao Dun's books. They included the 10-volume "Collection of Mao Dun's Works," "Collection of Mao Dun's Reviews," "Collection of Mao Dun's Short Stories" and "Collection of Mao Dun's Essays and Sketches." The publishing house also has reprinted his best-known novel "Midnight" and his trilogy "Eclipse."

Mao Dun (1896-1981) is a forerunner of China's proletarian culture. He was new China's first minister of culture and, at the time of his death, was the honorary chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association. His works traced the life and struggle of people from all circles during the early 20th century to the founding and construction of new China.

ZHAO ZIYANG, YAO YILIN ATTEND CHEMICAL CONFERENCE

OW120422 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station, the national conference of directors of chemical industry departments and bureaus that closed today affirmed that the major points of work and the main tasks of the chemical industrial trades are to serve the production of consumer goods and the people's livelihood, to try every means to provide less expensive and marketable raw materials and other fine quality materials for agricultural, light and textile industrial products, especially daily consumer goods, and, centering on such requirements, to do a good job in readjusting the proportions within the chemical industry, reforming the products, reorganizing the trade and reforming the products, reorganizing the trade and remodelling the enterprises.

During the present readjustment the chemical industrial trades should carry out step-by-step reorganization and integration among themselves and overcome the backward situation caused by small, scattered, disorderly and inefficient enterprises. With regard to those small and economically inefficient plants that contend with large plants for raw materials, it is necessary to implement the policy of closing, suspending, incorporating and transferring among them according to their different conditions, while paying attention to closing and suspending fewer plants and incorporating and transferring more. With the national economy developing toward a light industry structure, the chemical industry trades should stress the task of serving light industry and the people's livelihood. Therefore they should readjust the orientation of their products. While developing products in support of agriculture, it is necessary to make great efforts to produce consumer goods urgently needed by the light and textile industries and the market and to strive to produce the raw materials and other materials for bicycles, sewing machines, electronic products, synthetic fibers and other products that are in short supply. Among these products, more sulfuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda and especially the caustic soda of a high degree of purity needed in textile production, should be produced. The production of pesticide, tire tubes and other products that are in excessive supply should be controlled strictly according to the state plan.

The conference called on the chemical industrial front not to pursue output value lopsidedly but to do a good job in readjusting the existing enterprises and fully tapping the potential of the existing enterprises and in remodelling old enterprises, and to make efforts to improve the quality, increase the variety, reduce consumption, lower the cost, raise the economic results and overfulfil the state production plan in an all-round way.

During the conference, Zhao Ziyang and other state leaders listened to the report and gave important instructions. Vice Premier Yao Yilin spoke at the conference.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'FIRST PART' OF HUANG KECHENG SPEECH ON MAO ZEDONG

OW101739 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 10 Apr 81

["First part" of speech by Huang Kecheng, member of the CCP Central Committee and permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered at the third forum on implementing the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" called by the CCP Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission; published in the 10 April JIEFANGJUN BAO under the headline: "On Appraisal of Chairman Mao and Attitudes Toward Mao Zedong Thought"; according to XINHUA the article is published "with slight changes in wording"; subheadings provided by the newspaper editor]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--How to understand and appraise Chairman Mao, or how to treat Mao Zedong Thought is a fundamental question of our party and our state. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has expressed principled views in regard to the question on behalf of the party Central Committee. Comrade Xiaoping has said on numerous occasions that in the context of the history of our party and the state, Chairman Mao's merits are primary and his mistakes are secondary. Comrade Xiaoping also said: Chairman Mao "saved the party and the state from crises. Without Chairman Mao, the Chinese people would have had to grope in the dark for an even longer period of time." With regard to the mistakes Chairman Mao made in his old age, Comrade Xiaoping said: We cannot attribute all past mistakes to Chairman Mao alone, as we of the older generation are equally responsible. We must continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought from now on. I fully agree with all these principled remarks made by Comrade Xiaoping on behalf of the party Central Committee. I am of the opinion that all communists should appraise Chairman Mao and take an attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought in this spirit.

Some comrades recently have taken a radical attitude toward this question. Some individuals have even wantonly vilified Mao Zedong Thought and defamed Comrade Mao Zedong. I have been extremely concerned over such attitudes. As a veteran Communist Party member, I am obliged to express my views. To help you understand Comrade Xiaoping's principled views, I wish to first discuss history.

Chairman Mao Performed Immortal Deeds for the Party and the People in the Period of Red Army Building

During the period of Chen Duxiu's right-leaning opportunism the peasants in Hunan rose to revolution. At that time the majority of the party Central Committee leaders and public opinion above middle social stratum opposed the peasant movement in Huan. For instance, Tan Pingshan and others, who had gone to Hunan to solve the peasants' problem, unduly criticized the peasant movement, as did Chen Duxiu. Only a handful of people stood fast on the revolutionary stand in supporting the peasant movement. Moreover only Chairman Mao conducted an on-the-spot investigation and then wrote the "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Huan," which warmly praised the peasant movement in Hunan, regarded the attitude toward the movement as a principled issue and repudiated various criticisms of the movement. In this way Chairman Mao enabled many revolutionary Communist Party members to arm their minds on this major question. The report indeed played an important role at that time.

After the failure of the major revolution the party Central Committee at the "7 August" conference put forward the general policy on waging armed resistance against the Kuomintang reactionaries and carrying out land revolution and decided to incite armed rebellions in Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong and Jiangxi. Chairman Mao was sent to Hunan to start rebellion in the Liuyang and Pingjiang areas during the autumn harvest and originally planned to attack Changsha. During the rebellion a former guard regiment of the nationalist government in Wuhan joined us.

Regiment Commander Lu Deming was a very good comrade of our party. After passing through various places he led the regiment to the Xiushui area and made contact with Chairman Mao. Luo Ronghuan and other comrades also organized small contingents and led the peasant riots in Chongyang and Tongcheng. In addition there were the peasant volunteer army in Pingjiang and Liuyang, a workers' self-defense force in Pingxiang and Anyuan and an insurrectionary army in Liling. Chairman Mao assembled all these troops and organized the uprising in Pingjiang, Liuyang and Liling during the autumn harvest. But the plan to attack Changsha did not materialize. Realizing that the Pingjiang and Liuyang areas were too close to Changsha and that it would be difficult for a large number of troops to be stationed there for a long period of time, Chairman Mao decided to give up the plan to seize the city center and to start the march toward Jinggangshan. This was a great strategic policy decision.

During the well-known reorganization of troops in Sanwan, Chairman Mao set up party organizations at all levels of the army. After arriving in Jinggangshan Chairman Mao put forward the program to found the revolutionary regime in the central section of the Luoxiao Mountain Range and to raise the red flag in Jinggangshan. During the autumn harvest uprising, rebellions also took place in Hubei's Huangma, Jiangxi, western Hunan and Jiangxi and many other places. But due to a lack of experience most rebellions were suppressed by the enemy. In some places weapons were buried. The armed force that openly upheld the red flag without defeat consisted mainly of troops led by Chairman Mao and a small section led by Comrade Fang Zhimin in northwestern Jiangxi.

The raising of the red flag in Jianggangshan had an important meaning. It represented the direction and hope of the Chinese revolution. The fact that this armed force was able to hold its ground greatly encouraged many communists and enhanced their revolutionary confidence, frustrated under the perilous situation arising from the failure of the great revolution.

The 1 August Nanchang uprising led by Zhou Enlai, He Long, Ye Ting, Zhu De, Liu Bochong and other comrades was the beginning of the revolutionary war independently led by our party and had very important meaning. Some 30,000 people who took part in the Nanchang rebellion were later defeated and almost annihilated at Tangkeng and Songheba. Comrades Zhu De and Chen Yi assembled the remaining 800-900 soldiers and officers to set up a new regiment and later carried out the rebellion in southern Hunan, thereby expanding the armed forces and gaining more troops than Chairman Mao. However, without the red flag raised by Chairman Mao in Jinggangshan and his correct political and military line, it would have been very difficult for the troops led by Comrades Zhu De and Chen Yi to persevere.

Peng Dehuai, Teng Daiyuan, Huang Conglue and other comrades heroically led the rebellion in Pingjiang. After the rebellion Huang Conglue and a few other comrades were ordered to stay in Pingjiang to lead a small armed force to continue the struggle in Pingjiang and Liuyang while comrades Peng Dehuai and Teng Daiyuan led the main force to Jinggangshan. After they learned in Jinggangshan the whole set of things by Chairman Mao, namely, founding the revolutionary regime, the revolutionary base, the party and the army, they returned to the Pingjiang and Liuyang areas to develop the Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi revolutionary base.

After the failure of the rebellion in Guangzhou, which was led by Zhang Tailei, Su Shaozheng, Ye Ting, Ye Jianying and other comrades, Comrades Yuan Guoping, Ye Xiao and Lu Gengfu took the remaining troops to Hailufeng. Retaining party organizations, this group was a high-quality force, which consisted of many Communist Party members and mostly students with high educational level, political consciousness and military and technical proficiency, and was better than the two forces led by Chairman Mao and Comrade Zhu De. Comrade Peng Pai, who led the struggle in Hailufeng, was an outstanding comrade. The soviet system set up in Hailufeng had a good revolutionary base and mass foundations.

But because of the lack of correct military and political line, plus the influence of pessimism within the party caused by the dismissal of personnel from other parts of the country from the soviet base, this good regime, with the support of such high-quality troops, failed. How could the force led by Chairman Mao, which was smaller in strength than those taking part in the Nanchang and the Guangzhou rebellions, which traversed twists and turns and suffered losses too, survive in Jinggangshan by itself ahead of other forces? It was because at the crucial moment after the failure of the great revolution, Chairman Mao alone could correctly solve in theory and practice the key questions concerning whether and how the Red Army and the Red regime could survive and develop. Major progress achieved by the Red Army in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui and Hunan-western Hubei areas later was also inseparable from the influence of the red flag in Jinggangshan.

The whole set of political and military line, principles and policies created by Chairman Mao at that time looks simple today. But without experience at that time it was very difficult to formulate a whole set of correct elements. This had never been achieved by the party Central Committee at that time, including before and after the sixth national party congress. Chairman Mao was indeed several times wiser than we were.

Let me give another example. After I arrived in Jinggangshan, Chairman Mao suggested that the army issue no pay and practice the supply system [of providing working personnel and their dependents with the primary necessities of life] instead. I wondered if the system could work. It would be no problem for conscientious Communist Party members. But how about the fighters? Issuing pay to officers and soldiers was a regular practice of the army of old times. For example, a major of the national revolutionary army during the northern expedition received a monthly pay of over \$100 silver. Would the army accept the system? I doubted it. But the system worked. The system could work so long as the cadres took the lead and officers and soldiers acted in unison. At the beginning in Jinggangshan, we had a smaller army and more chances to raid local despots and thus were able to issue a monthly pay of \$3 per person. A month or two later, we had fewer financial sources, as local despots were almost gone, and thus issued a monthly pay of \$1, later 50 cents, to each person. Later on we could not even issue the 50 cent monthly pay. Each person was given only 5 cents in allowance for food, including edible oil, salt, soy sauce and vinegar. Under such difficult conditions, the army did not dissolve, but only became stronger and stronger in the course of fighting and finally developed into a new-type people's army. The supply system was difficult to implement and no one else would have suggested it.

In short, Chairman Mao performed immortal deeds for the party and the people of our country during the perilous historical turning point after the failure of the great revolution. Obviously without his arduous and far-sighted struggle and the red flag of Jinggangshan raised under his leadership, the Chinese revolution would have been unimaginable. Who else made a greater contribution or performed more meritorious deeds than Chairman Mao during this historical period. If anyone insists that some other people were wiser or contributed more, it would be a mockery to history.

Thanks Primarily to Chairman Mao's Correct Decision, the Red Army Was Able To Smash the Enemy's First, Second and Third Encirclement and Suppression

In February 1929 the party Central Committee in Shanghai instructed Zhu De and Chairman Mao to leave the army for Shanghai and organize the troops into company and platoon units so as to scatter the army and reduce the target of enemy attack. The revolution was at its low ebb at that time. Chairman Mao replied to the party Central Committee: We cannot afford to leave the army because the army will dissolve in our absence. If you insist that we go, please send Comrades Yun Daiying and Liu Bochong to act on our behalf. Later on the situation changed as a result of the outbreak of the war among warlords.

"There is a sudden change in the situation; the warlords have renewed the war...." was a poem written by Chairman Mao at that time. Had Chairman Mao not adhered to his correct stand at this crucial moment, it would be hard to predict the fate of the army.

An argument concerning some major issues of principle took place within the party in 1929 when the main force of the Red Army was in western Fujian. Although I did not take part in the argument, I discussed it in detail with Comrades Luo Ronghuan and Chen Yi. The result of heated debates during the argument showed that the majority of people disagreed with Chairman Mao. He was relieved of the post of secretary of the frontline party committee and had to rest at home. Later Chairman Mao was invited to rejoin the army because the fighting had not been successful. The ninth party congress of the 4th Army of the Red Army was convened. The resolution of the Gutian conference, which was drafted by Chairman Mao, was adopted at the congress. The main portion of the resolution was the article "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" in the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong." The resolution solved many key issues concerning the ideology and line in the party. Correct policy decisions made by Chairman Mao on many issues concerning life or death of our party and the army played a great role in the building of the party and the army. The allegation that the Gutian conference was not led by Chairman Mao is not historical fact. It is not right to say that Chairman Mao never did anything correct or to attribute all mistakes to him whenever a mistake made by him is mentioned.

In 1930 Li Lisan's line emerged. He wanted to concentrate the Red Army's main force to seize Wuhan. At that time the Red Army was in very good shape. It controlled more than 10 counties in Jiangxi and all of western Jiangxi. Many comrades suggested that Nanchang should be taken first and then Wuhan. At the time an important decision was needed. Chairman Mao keenly sensed indications of a change in the situation. He determined that the war among the warlords was going to end soon and that Chiang Kai-shek would concentrate his forces to attack the Red Army. At that time only Chairman Mao realized that. Through Comrade Zhou Yili he persuaded the 3d Army of the Red Army not to risk an attack on Nanchang, to swiftly return to its old base by crossing the Ganjiang River in the east and to attack the enemy only after the enemy attacked first. After more than a month's argument and persuasion, leading comrades of the 3d Army of the Red Army withdrew the troops to the old base. At that time our intelligence work was poorly done and Chairman Mao made his analysis on the Kuomintang offensive by reading newspapers. That was yet another major policy decision. Thanks to that correct decision, the Red Army was able to smash the enemy's first, second and third "encirclement and suppression." If we had not returned to the soviet area and instead fought the enemy in the area under its control, the result would be hard to tell and we would probably have suffered grave losses.

In 1931 the Red Army in Jiangxi used Chairman Mao's tactic of luring the enemy deep into our territory and then smashed Chiang Kai-shek's first "encirclement and suppression." The party Central Committee then dispatched Xiang Ying and other comrades to the soviet area to set up the Central Bureau with the Military Commission under it. Comrade Xiang Ying assumed the post of secretary of the Central Bureau and concurrently served as chairman of the Military Commission. He dissolved the frontline party committee of the 1st Army, of which Chairman Mao was the secretary. Immediately afterward the enemy's second "encirclement and suppression" occurred. Chiang Kai-shek consolidated his position by advancing gradually and entrenching his troops at every step. Having no combat experience, Xiang Ying and other comrades wanted to flee and order the army to leave the soviet area with them. At first only Chairman Mao opposed fleeing and leaving the soviet area. He favored fighting the enemy on the spot. After debates for more than a month, no conclusion was reached although he gained more supporters. But the enemy had already arrived at the mountains between Futian and Donggu in Jiangxi and they were building fortresses there.

The situation was pressing. Chairman Mao decisively ordered an attack on the enemy, annihilating several enemy divisions at one stroke. In his poem to the tune of "Yu Jia Ao" he said: "In 15 days we have marched 700 li crossing misty Gan waters and green Fujian hills, rolling back the enemy as we would a mat." This was the situation at that time. If the method advocated by Xiang Ying and other comrades had been followed, it would have been a disaster--the revolutionary base would have been lost and the Red Army would have been in a predicament. It is an obvious historical fact that Chairman Mao's decision was wiser than others'. He never mentioned this part of the history, nor did other comrades. Therefore many comrades do not know about this. When the third "encirclement and suppression" occurred, there was no argument. Everyone listened to Chairman Mao, whose prestige had been greatly enhanced because of the previous two "encirclement and suppression" campaigns.

Rejecting Chairman Mao's Leadership, the Revolution Suffered Great Losses

The "18 September incident" of 1931 took place following the smashing of the third "encirclement and suppression." The majority of the comrades on the party Central Committee went to the central soviet area from Shanghai and set up the Central Bureau to lead the struggle in the central soviet area. The situation at that time was very good. On the one hand, after smashing the third "encirclement and suppression," Chairman Mao used the main force of the Red Army for the struggle to consolidate the base area, and attacked many fortified villages in the next 2 to 3 months and wiped out most strongholds of white terror in the base area. This brought about an excellent situation in the central soviet area.

On the other hand, after the outbreak of the "28 January" war in Shanghai in 1932, Chiang Kai-shek was beset with difficulties both at home and abroad because he had to cope with the Japanese and to deal with various groups of forces in his camp. It was a pity that a debate then occurred within our party: The strategic principles set forth by Chairman Mao called for keeping a part of the Red Army in the soviet area and using its main force to get through and establish contact with the forces of the Red Army in northeast Jiangxi in order to develop forces in the Fujian-Zhejiang-Jiangxi region, and the slogan Chairman Mao raised was to support the 19th Route Army of the Kuomintang in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. However, comrades of the provisional party Central Committee and the Central Bureau in Shanghai did not agree to this correct view. Because Wang Ming's left-deviationist line held the dominant position in the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao was pushed out again. But Chairman Mao's military thinking and strategic principles had already produced a profound influence on the Red Army. Under the command of Comrades Zhou Enlai and Zhu De, the Red Army was victorious in the fourth "encirclement and suppression." The provisional party Central Committee with Bo Gu as its secretary also moved to the central soviet area in 1933. Later the Communist International sent Li De to the central soviet area to take command of the army. By that time Wang Ming's left-deviationist opportunist line was in complete control of the Red Army. They changed Chairman Mao's correct principles of leadership and military direction. As a result the whole soviet area was lost.

Then the Central Red Army was forced to undertake the Long March. Before setting out, it was 80,000 strong. It had only 20,000 members left when it crossed the marshlands and only several thousand were left when it reached northern Shaanxi. Tens of thousands of troops remained in the central soviet area, but they were finally reduced to only a very small number of troops under the command of Chen Yi, Xiang Ying and other comrades. Comrades can see from this that we built a large soviet area under Chairman Mao's leadership, but the revolution suffered great losses once his leadership was absent. For several years after being pushed out in 1932, Chairman Mao could only make some investigation and study, read some books, practice calligraphy and write poems. He served as chairman of the soviet in name only. In his own words, he "had no say at all." His poems, such as "Dabodi" and "Huichang" were written during that period.

Chairman Mao Saved the Revolution From Crises and Led the Chinese Revolution From Victory to Victory

The Long March had begun. After the Red Army suffered serious losses in battles in Guangxi, approximately around the Liping meeting held in Guizhou, Chairman Mao began to ask a number of comrades of the central authorities to study issues with regard to our party leadership and military guidelines. At the Zunyi meeting, his policy decision was once again very wise. I personally heard from Chairman Mao at the 3d Army Group about the situation in the Zunyi meeting. At that time, I was not very satisfied with the meeting on the basis of what I heard, because Comrade Zhang Wentian (Luofu) assumed the post of secretary general, although this meeting reorganized the leadership of the central authorities and reaffirmed Chairman Mao's leading position at the central level. The meeting only criticized the mistakes of the military line without criticizing the mistakes of the political line. At that time I thought that what the meeting did was not enough. Only half a year passed before I gave up my original views and realized that by only criticizing mistakes in military command without mentioning the political line at that time, not too many comrades were subject to criticism. This was conducive to unity. At that time only Bo Gu was relieved from his post as secretary general, and Li De relieved from the military command, while other comrades of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee retained their leading posts. Comrade Bo Gu was also retained in the Political Bureau. Particularly during the time of the struggle against Zhang Guotao I was even more conscious that this policy decision made by Chairman Mao was absolutely correct. If the issue of the political line was brought up at the Zunyi meeting, more leading comrades would be subject to criticism. That would be harmful to the revolutionary cause. At that time the military struggle constituted the key issue of life and death to the revolution. The Red Army was also in a desperate predicament. This policy decision made by Chairman Mao was conducive not only to concentrating efforts in tackling military issues, but also to safeguarding the party's unity. Thus the Political Bureau was basically united at the time of our struggle against Zhang Guotao's warlordism, flightism and splittism.

The struggle against Zhang Guotao was another major issue of life and death on the Chinese revolution. When the 1st and 4th Front Armies joined forces at Maogong in north-west Sichuan, the 4th Front Army had more than 80,000 men. Considering himself as powerful with many men and guns, Zhang Guotao sought to force the central authorities to implement his line and even intended to murder Chairman Mao and Comrades Zhang Wentian and Zhou Enlai. Had Chairman Mao followed Zhang Guotao's line and gone to Xikang instead of firmly opposing Zhang Guotao's flightism and resolutely leading the 1st and 3d Army Groups and other units to go north and arrive in northern Shaanxi, the Red Army would have been faced with the risk of being completely wiped out.

After fighting bitterly in the Xikang area for more than a year, the 80,000 men of the 4th Front Army plus a portion of the 1st Front Army were reduced to 30,000. Owing to the joint struggle waged by Zhu De, Ren Bishi, He Long, Xu Xiangqian and other comrades as well as many comrades of the 4th Front Army, Zhang Guotao was forced to agree to go north. In the course of pressing north, he again went on a westward expedition. As a result another 20,000 men were lost. Ultimately, only some 10,000 men of the 4th Front Army arrived in northern Shaanxi.

The Xian incident at the end of 1936 successfully realized the guideline of achieving a peaceful solution and laid the foundation for the establishment of the anti-Japanese National United Front, with the Kuomintang and the communists cooperating with each other for the second time. This was a wise policy decision of historical significance made by the party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head.

In developing the United Front together with the Kuomintang during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the Communist International had a difference of views with our party's Central Committee. It wanted us to "do everything through the United Front and subordinate ourselves to the United Front in everything." Chairman Mao objected to doing things in such a manner, but he did not criticize the Communist International. He only criticized Wang Ming. Thus he adhered to our united front policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, while fostering unity with the Communist International. During that period he made a series of policy decisions on how to independently carry out guerrilla warfare and to go behind enemy lines to open up anti-Japanese base areas and do other things. Our party and army developed greatly under the leadership of Chairman Mao's correct line. Xiang Ying and other comrades refused to carry out Chairman Mao's directive ordering them to boldly drive into the areas behind enemy lines. In 1941, when they led troops north under the strict supervision of the central authorities, they once again changed without authorization the line formulated by the central authorities, to cross the river and drive northward, thus suffering the disastrous south Anhui incident. On the contrary, Comrade Chen Yi implemented Chairman Mao's directive and crossed the river to go north after leading a part of the new 4th Army to drive eastward into the areas behind enemy lines south of the Yangtze River between April and May 1938. His army grew rapidly.

After the conclusion of the war against Japanese aggression, Stalin asked our party to surrender its armed forces, reorganize them into the national defense army, and form a coalition government with the Kuomintang in exchange for our party's "legal" status. Despite the fact he went to Chongqing, Chairman Mao remained adamant in adhering to the policy of "giving tit for tat" and "not surrendering a single gun." Chairman Mao not only guided the war of liberation with correct strategic and tactical principles, but also personally took command of all major decisive battles. In less than 4 years, he had wiped out the Kuomintang reactionaries' army of 8 million, liberated the vast motherland, and established the People's Republic of China.

All the policy decisions made by our party during the early stage after the nationwide liberation under the leadership of Chairman Mao, such as land reform, aiding Korea against U.S. aggression, the realization of three major transformations, the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction and so on, are wise and correct. I will not talk about these policy decisions in detail since many comrades are familiar with this.

Chairman Mao's contributions to the Chinese Revolution have far exceeded what I mentioned here. I mention these historical facts, as I intend to specifically illustrate that what Comrade Xiaoping said, namely, "Without Chairman Mao, the Chinese people would have had to grope in the dark for an even longer period of time," is definitely not an eulogistic remark, but a just and scientific conclusion to the historical fact. Making such remarks, he had no intention of praising Chairman Mao as our savior. Nor did he try to negate the merits of other revolutionaries. As the principal founder of our party and state, Chairman Mao saved the revolution from crises. In this respect, no one else in the party can match him.

We Must Proceed From the Fundamental Interests of 1 Billion People and Appraise Chairman Mao With a Correct Attitude

In his later years, Chairman Mao had some shortcomings and made some mistakes, and even some serious mistakes. Our party is now correcting those mistakes and summing up the experiences and lessons since we established political power in the whole country. This is, of course, a necessary thing.

However, we must proceed from a correct attitude. We can remember that following the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956, a secret report from Khrushchev reached the party Central Committee.

When the article "On the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" was being discussed at the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao read a poem by Du Fu to us. The poem said: "Wang, Yang, Lu and Luo wrote articles of that time; they were ridiculed by frivolous articles. Your bodies and names would be forgotten one day; the indestructible river would flow forever." The meaning of the poem is: The article by Wang Bo and three others were forms of literature of that era, but now some people ridicule their articles contemptuously. When you all die and are forgotten by the people, the article by Wang, Yang and Lu and Luo will go on for many generations like indestructible rivers. I think that this poem can still teach us a lesson. It will caution us not to evaluate Chairman Mao with a frivolous attitude.

In my opinion, Chairman Mao made two main mistakes in his later years. After socialist political power was established and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce was completed, the focus of work was not shifted explicitly and promptly to socialist construction, and he committed the mistake of becoming impatient for more and quicker results in giving concrete guidance to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The second mistake is that he mixed up two kinds of contradictions that differ in nature. He treated a number of contradictions among the people like contradictions between the people and the enemy, viewed class struggle in absolute terms and exaggerated its scope. He handled many contradiction within the party like contradictions with the enemy, so that bad elements were able to take him in. This resulted in 10 years of great disorder during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Its consequences are known to everyone and I do not have to talk any more. Of course, if we count everything in detail, he might have many other mistakes. But all these mistakes basically derived from these two main errors.

If we impute all the mistakes committed by our party since the founding of the People's Republic to Chairman Mao and attribute the responsibility to him alone, this does not conform to the historical facts. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has rightly said that, including himself, all of us old comrades are responsible for many mistakes.

One of our comrades asked me: "If we do not attribute the responsibility for committing mistakes to Chairman Mao alone, do you assume the responsibility?" I replied: "I must also share some responsibility. However, I cannot assume responsibility for carrying out the 'Great Cultural Revolution' because I was not working at the party Central Committee and had no right to speak at that time." In my opinion, if I did not express my view to oppose erroneous decisions when I had the right to speak, then I could not shirk my responsibility later. For example, the antirightist struggle was necessary, but its scope was exaggerated and we erroneously struggled against many people. We must not attribute the responsibility to Chairman Mao alone. I was a member of the Secretariat at that time, considered some people as rightists and hastily joined others in passing the resolution during the discussion without careful thinking. How can I attribute my own mistake to Chairman Mao? During the Great Leap Forward, many comrades were prone to boasting and exaggerating and distorted facts to a frightening extent. They were also responsible for the serious mistakes developed during the movement. The party Central Committee should be responsible for everything decided and approved at its plenary sessions and be held responsible when they are wrong. Of course, Chairman Mao was chairman of the party Central Committee and he should be responsible as its principal leader.

In the past we veteran Communist Party members fulfilled our responsibility in liberating the whole country and building the new China, and we shared all the merit. Now we attribute the responsibility of all mistakes to one man alone, as if the mistakes have nothing to do with us. This is not fair. All of us should share the responsibility, and we should share it to be truthful to historical facts and materialism.

Chairman Mao has passed away and the revolutionary cause must be continued by us, the living. By summing up our own experience and lessons, it will only help us work for the people in a better way.

I think there are many reasons for Chairman Mao's mistakes in his later years, including profound historical and social reasons. It is an extremely arduous task to build socialism in China, a poor, backward and big country with a huge population. Besides, we had no experience. Even today there are still many things we have not understood, we are still groping our way, and we may still commit certain mistakes. I will not talk too much about this problem. I would only like to speak briefly about personal reasons for Chairman Mao's mistakes and the attitude we should adopt. In his later years Chairman Mao ceased to be prudent. He had little direct contact with day-to-day life or the masses, and the democratic style became poor, and so forth. This is why he made mistakes, and the whole party ought to draw lessons from this.

Our comrades should know that Chairman Mao worked intensely and racked his brains for the cause of the people throughout his life. After the failure of the great revolution in China, he started to rack his brains to think about problems day and night. When I had the chance of being with him in 1958, I felt that he had overtaxed his brain. When a person overtaxes his brain he is apt to make mistakes. I also have this experience now. Whenever I got excited, I did not know what to say and what not to say. Chairman Mao had noble aspirations even in his later years. He hoped to accomplish things in a few years or dozens of years during his life that could take several hundred years to accomplish. This resulted in some disorder. Despite the disorder and unfortunate harm to the party and the people, his intention was to do things well for the people and push the revolutionary cause forward. He devoted his whole life to this ideal. Chairman Mao's mistakes are those of a great revolutionary. Therefore when we correct the mistakes committed by him and sum up past experience, we should make allowances for him with feelings of love and respect.

Some people criticize Chairman Mao to the extreme, and some even talk of him as if he had no single redeeming feature. I think this is not right. Not only does it run contrary to essential facts, it is a disservice to the party and the people. Some comrades, especially those who were attacked and persecuted, have some indignant feelings. This is quite understandable. You all know that during Chairman Mao's later years I myself had some bitter experiences. However, I feel that we must not be emotional and be swayed by personal feelings toward such an important issue. We should consider the issue in light of the fundamental interests of the whole party, the whole country and the 1 billion people. We should also proceed from the interests of our future generations and the cause of socialist revolution.

For many years Chairman Mao was recognized by the whole world as the leader of our party and state and the symbol of revolution. This conforms to the actual situation. Defaming and distorting Chairman Mao can only defame and distort the party and our socialist motherland. This will endanger the fundamental interests of the party, the state, and the 1 billion people. At present the hostile forces at home and abroad all hope that we will totally negate Chairman Mao in order to confuse our thinking and lead our country to capitalism. There are also some people within our own country who have been influenced by Western individualism and liberalism and sing the same tune as the hostile forces. We must heighten our vigilance against this.

The History of Contemporary China Shows That Only Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Can Save China

Chairman Mao has passed away. He left us valuable wealth and also some negative factors. However, these negative factors only played a temporary role, and we can overcome them after some work. At present we are effectively overcoming these negative factors. His most valuable legacy, namely, Mao Zedong Thought, will guide our actions for a long time.

Now some people want to discard the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and even criticize Chairman Mao's correct thinking and words. I think this will lead China on a dangerous road. It will make us suffer and end in disaster.

For instance, a number of people are now criticizing Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." The fundamental thinking of the talks was the proposal that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and play the role of uniting and educating the people. This in essence is same as our present proposal that literature and art should serve the people and socialism. How can we set one proposal against the other? How can we talk about the people if we disregard the workers, peasants and soldiers? And how can literature and art serve socialism if they do not play the role of uniting and educating the people?

In recent years many good works of literature and art have emerged, and they have played a very good role in promoting the revolutionary cause. However, there are also a small number of people who, under the pretext of liberating our thinking, negate the principle for literature and art formulated by Chairman Mao. Those people do not want to serve the peasants, who account for 80 percent of our population; the broad masses of workers; the intellectuals who have been working hard; and the four modernizations. On the contrary, they are very much interested in those not so good things and even low class stuff from Hong Kong, Japan and the United States.

Our country is now in a difficult period of opening new roads and building the four modernizations. When we open our door to foreign countries, we should introduce the good points of people of foreign countries to our own people so that we can learn advanced things from others. We should introduce to our own people the spirit of hard struggle of the people of those countries in building up their countries. And we should introduce to our own people the needs and spirit of those scientists in the world who dedicated their entire lives to their cause and to benefiting mankind. We should note that there are tendencies that some of our young people only seek for the Western way of life and material enjoyment and that some are even infatuated with things that are considered as rotten and senseless stuff by the people in capitalist countries. What kind of spiritual food should our literary and art creations and foreign literature and art provide for the Chinese people? What should be used to cultivate our young people and juniors? We must seriously consider these questions.

Just imagine: What would take the place of Mao Zedong Thought if it were abandoned? Mao Zedong Thought was not a fortuitous thing. It was the product of several decades of revolutionary struggle by hundreds of millions of people.

In Chinese history Confucius' thought dominated for as long as 2,000 years. Now, more than 60 years after the democratic revolution in our country, this thought can no longer play any significant role. Another thought is that of Dr Sun Yat-sen. A great democratic revolutionary pioneer, Dr Sun Yat-sen advanced the three people's principles, which played a positive role in the Chinese democratic revolution. Many people of the older generation, including myself, were believers in the three people's principles when they were young, but these principles can in no way be compared with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The history of contemporary China has borne out that only Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can save China. From the very day our party was founded we Chinese Communists have used the banner of Marxism-Leninism to arouse, unite and organize the Chinese people to rise up to struggle. Basing himself on the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism, Chairman Mao led the Chinese revolution and summed up its experience in a series of works. Mao Zedong Thought came into being in the course of Chinese revolutionary struggles and has become the ideological weapon of the Chinese Communists and the people of our country. It is an invaluable treasure resulting from the blood and sweat of the tens of millions of Communist Party members and hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses. We all feel that it is closer to us and more effective for our purposes than any other thought. We must have an ideological weapon to guide our big party and our big country with a population of 1 billion. Some people want to discard our own invaluable treasure. Do they mean to call back Confucius or the three people's principles?

Both have been proved by history to be out of date and impractical. If neither Confucius nor the three people's principles are what they want, do they mean to introduce into our country capitalist things from the West? In my opinion this is absolutely impractical. I am by no means an isolationist advocate. We should learn advanced things from abroad, such as science and technology and the scientific management of enterprises. As regards social science, we should in no way copy capitalist things. The bourgeois ideology serves the capitalist private-ownership system, and it is impossible for this ideology to serve our socialist system based on public ownership. Now some people worship capitalist things. Of course, people's living standards in Western countries are higher than ours, but it should be noted that they have practiced capitalism for hundreds of years, while it has been only 30 years since we began our socialist system. Also, if we had made fewer mistakes, our situation would be much better. Moreover, we should not describe everything in the West as being so beautiful. There are many things on the dark side in the West. According to American press reports on the U.S. mafia's "production" figures, the revenue for 1979 was \$150 billion, with a net profit \$50 billion. This was second only to the oil industry in production value. What is that organization? It is an organization engaging in narcotics, gambling, prostitution and other criminal activities. What would be the outcome if our country were like that? Is that so-called civilization and happiness? If Mao Zedong Thought were discarded there would be ideological chaos in the party and in the people's minds, our socialist state would probably change its nature, and generations to come would suffer. We must see the danger of this matter.

Some comrades said that Marxism-Leninism would be enough. The comrades holding this opinion actually ignored the fact that Mao Zedong Thought is a product combining the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, that it has developed Marxism-Leninism in the practice of the Chinese revolution, and that it has Chinese peculiarities and its own unique contents. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we Chinese Communists have made great contributions to the people and have tempered our own party style. Today we must still depend on Mao Zedong Thought to unite the people, overcome difficulties and concentrate to work with one mind and one heart toward the four modernizations. For example, to get rid of bad practices within the party, we have to promote the party's traditional fine style of work that Chairman Mao always advocated, namely, integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses, criticism and self-criticism and hard struggle. In no way should we discard this valuable tradition, seek personal comfort, indulge in lavish feasting and entertainment and watch vulgar movies because we are now taking charge and have become "officials." These are not trivialities in life. Failing to check such unhealthy trends and bad practices, we would divorce ourselves from the masses and become corrupt.

The fundamental principles of Mao Zedong Thought are the guiding ideology for our party and country. This has been written into our party constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and is an important principle that the central authorities have reiterated again and again. Acts to deny and defame Mao Zedong Thought violate the party constitution and party discipline. We veteran communists, as well as all party members truly fighting for the cause of the people, must struggle against tendencies to defame Mao Zedong Thought and smear Chairman Mao's image in order to safeguard the fundamental interests of the party and the people.

At present a "crisis of belief" exists in many countries of the world. A great number of young people feel that there is no proper thought to depend upon, and that they lack spiritual sustenance. We Chinese Communists have fostered our own noble ideals and beliefs in the course of long struggle and have used such ideals and beliefs to unite and educate the broad masses of people. We should not destroy our own beliefs. Of course, I am not saying that every word of Chairman Mao was correct. Some of his statements were incorrect or out of date.

However, the essence and basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought will forever remain a spiritual weapon for the Chinese Communists and the Chinese revolutionary people and will continue to guide us in pushing the revolution forward. As a scientific system, Mao Zedong Thought has to be continuously enriched and developed. We must not place excessive demands on our predecessor. What we must do is use our practice of struggle to make up for what our predecessor did not accomplish. We must continue to enrich and develop Mao Zedong Thought so as to add a new chapter to this brilliant banner.

GUIZHOU RIBAO Carries Article

HK110154 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Report on article by Comrade Huang Kecheng, entitled "On Appraisal of Chairman Mao and Attitude Toward Mao Zedong Thought," frontpaged in 11 April GUIZHOU RIBAO]

[Text] How to understand and appraise Chairman Mao, or how to treat Mao Zedong Thought is a fundamental question of our party and our state. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has expressed principled views in regard to this question on behalf of the party Central Committee. Comrade Xiaoping remarked on numerous occasions that in the context of the history of our party and the state, Chairman Mao's merits are primary and his mistakes are secondary. Comrade Xiaoping also said: Chairman Mao saved the party and the state from crises. Without Chairman Mao, the Chinese people would at least have had to grope in the dark for an even longer period of time. With regard to the mistakes Chairman Mao made in his old age, Comrade Xiaoping said: We cannot attribute all past mistakes to Chairman Mao alone, as we of the older generation are equally responsible. We must continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought from now on.

I fully agree with all these principled remarks made by Comrade Xiaoping on behalf of the party Central Committee. I am of the opinion that all communists should appraise Chairman Mao and take an attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought in this spirit.

The article is in six sections:

1. Chairman Mao performed immortal deeds for the party and the people in the period of Red Army building;
2. Thanks primarily to Chairman Mao's correct decisions, the Red Army was able to smash the enemy's first, second and third encirclement and suppression campaigns;
3. Rejecting Chairman Mao's leadership, the revolution suffered great losses;
4. Chairman Mao saved the revolution from crises and led the Chinese revolution from victory to victory;
5. We must proceed from the fundamental interests of 1 billion people and appraise Chairman Mao with a correct attitude;
6. The history of contemporary China shows that only Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can save China.

The article says in conclusion: The basic theory of Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding ideology of our party and state. This is written in our constitution and in the Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life. It is an important principle that has repeatedly been expounded by the Central Committee. Behavior that negates and defames Mao Zedong Thought violates the party constitution and party discipline. We older communists and other party members who truly struggle for the people's cause must wage a struggle against the phenomena of defaming Mao Zedong Thought and besmirching Chairman Mao's image so as to safeguard the fundamental interests of the party and state.

At present there is a crisis of faith in many countries in the world. Many young people feel that they have no ideological outlet and no spiritual prop. We Chinese Communists have established our own lofty ideals and faith in the course of long struggles, and have in this way united and educated the masses. We cannot destroy and discard our own faith.

Of course, I am not saying that every word uttered by Chairman Mao was correct. Some of his words were wrongly spoken, and some are out of date. However, the quintessence and basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought will forever remain the spiritual weapon of the CCP members and the revolutionary people and will guide us to continuously advance the revolution. As a scientific system, Mao Zedong Thought has gone through a process of constant enrichment and development. We should not make excessive demands on our predecessor; the predecessor's weaknesses can only be compensated for by the practice of struggle of the later generation. Thus we can ceaselessly enrich and develop Mao Zedong Thought and write a new chapter under its brilliant banner.

BEIJING PLA COMMANDER ON 'LEFTIST' IDEOLOGY

HK110544 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 81 p 4

[Report: "Qin Jiwei Stresses at a Meeting of the CCP Committee of a Certain Army That It Is Necessary To Step Up Study in Order To Eliminate 'Leftist' Ideology"]

[Text] Comrade Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, recently led a work group down into the units to provide specific help for a number of army-level CCP committees in studying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference. He pointed out at a CCP Committee meeting of a certain army: Our senior cadres have been cultivated by the party for several decades. They have a clear idea of the four basic principles and are relatively sensitive to and can easily detect interference from the right, and are able to resist it to some extent. "Leftist" ideology is still the current main obstacle to implementing the party's line, principles and policies. It is essential to step up study in order to eliminate this ideology.

Comrade Qin Jiwei said that judging by the situation in the units, certain comrades have a problem of insufficient study and comprehension of the spirit of the third plenary session. The historical turning point that began with the third plenary session is not only a shift in the focus of party work; more importantly, it is a fundamental turning point in the party's political, organizational and ideological lines, that is, it means shifting from "leftist" errors to the track of Marxism. This shift involves all fields including economics, politics and culture, and affects all sectors of social life. Its significance is extremely extensive and profound. Many comrades have not understood the essence of this turning point in the line; this is a symptom of their understanding having lagged behind the situation for a rather long time. The main reason for this is that their thinking has not advanced beyond the stuff of "continuing the revolution" and "the basic line" to which they were accustomed in the past and they have not been emancipated from the bindings of "leftist" ideology. As a result a contradiction has arisen in which they support the four modernizations, on the one hand, while not having much understanding of and maybe harboring misgivings about the series of principles and policies stipulated by the central authorities for accomplishing the four modernizations, on the other.

We worked and lived under "leftist" guiding ideology for more than 20 years. Leading cadres took the lead in both publicizing and carrying out a whole set of "leftist" lines, principles and policies. The army was all the more in the frontline during the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed "leftist" things to extremes, when it was carrying out three-support two-military work. During that time the army suffered even more poison, and "leftist" ideology took deep root in our minds, and became an extremely stubborn habitual force. Therefore we should not just look at the "leftism" of the comrades at lower levels and neglect the "leftism" in our own thinking. We should recognize that in the past we failed to make a sufficient estimate of the seriousness and stubbornness of the influence of "leftist ideology," and lacked high awareness of this issue. We were only shaken out of this and suddenly saw the light when the central work conference profoundly pointed out that the main errors of the past 30 years had been "leftist," and when central responsible comrades repeatedly issued important instructions on the problems existing in our units.

Comrade Qin Jiwei stressed that "leftist" ideological influence is a problem of understanding for the great majority of comrades, and the key to eliminating it lies in stepping up study and education. This is precisely what Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Conditions are changing all the time, and it is essential to study to enable our thinking to suit the new situation. Even people with a relatively good understanding of Marxism and a relatively firm proletarian stand must study again, accept new things, and study the new problems." In stepping up study, it is first necessary to seriously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, further eliminate the distortions and tamperings of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," get a clear idea of the theoretical basis of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and correct our ideological line. Second, we must study afresh the series of important Central Committee documents issued since the third plenary session, truly appreciate their spiritual essence, apply the spirit of the documents to unify our thinking, and enhance spontaneity to implement them. Third, we must do well in drawing lessons from the experiences of history. We must guide the cadres and fighters to apply the viewpoint of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth to review the course we have followed in the 30 years since the founding of the state and see what experiences of success and lessons of failure we have gained; they should then accordingly review the changes in party line, principles and policies since the third plenary session. We can draw distinctions by making comparisons. Fourth, we must also learn from society. In the past year and more many units have organized cadres and fighters to conduct investigations in the villages and factories; they have also invited local comrades and relatives visiting the units to make reports and cite hosts of vivid facts in society to educate the units. This method constitutes an effective and successful experience in understanding the excellent situation and the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies and overcoming "leftist" ideology. This is a very convincing method. We must persistently carry out this method in the future and apply it in a flexible way.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION RISES IN FIRST QUARTER

OW111225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--China produced 6.22 million watches and wrist watches in the first quarter of this year, an increase of 25.6 percent over the same 1980 period.

In the three-month period, output of bicycles reached 3.58 million and that of sewing machines, 2.08 million, respectively 23.5 and 22.5 percent bigger compared with the like period of 1980.

Over 9.9 million radio sets were produced in the January-March period, an increase of 91.3 percent over the first quarter of 1980, and output of television sets reached 826,000, a 87.2 percent increase.

These consumer goods have become increasingly popular in the last few years following the rapid rise in purchasing power. Although output of bicycles, sewing machines, watches and wrist watches was up about 30 percent last year from 1980, these goods are still in short supply.

These and other consumer goods which have a wide home market have been listed as items whose output are to be substantially raised this year by the concerted efforts of the industrial departments.

In the first three months of this year, increases from 14.5 to 21 percent were registered in the output of beer, woolen textiles, knitting wool, refined sugar and tape recorders. Output of washing machines was up four fold.

CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO ON 5 APRIL MOVEMENT

The following paragraphs were dropped from the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Carries Editorial on 5 April Movement," published on pages K 8 to K 11 of the April 10, 1981 issue of the China Daily Report.

On page K 11, after the first paragraph add:

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," a situation characterized by stability and unity has prevailed. This has enabled us to undertake the four modernizations. This is our great happiness, and we should cherish this situation which has not come easily. Therefore, it is necessary for us to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the 5 April movement and to understand that our current situation, our current tasks and the methods we should use to accomplish the tasks are entirely different from those of the 5 April movement. The form of struggle used during the 5 April movement was a result of extraordinary circumstances in our socialist society. As the "gang of four" seriously sabotaged socialist democracy, people could not but adopt that form of struggle to express their opinions and wishes. With the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, our democracy and legal system are now being restored and strengthened. When people have views to air, suggestions to make and questions to raise, they can do so through various proper channels. The vital interests and the most important task of the people throughout the country are to maintain and develop the situation and work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations. To make really useful contributions to the resurgence of the motherland, young people should set their minds at rest and study and work hard at their respective posts. They should engage in serious study and acquire real ability and learning so they will be able to solve practical problems according to China's conditions. It is necessary to study many books and carry out many investigations and studies in order to master science and technology, to acquire knowledge of modern scientific management, to make achievements in social sciences or natural sciences and to be able to suggest effective methods for abandoning the existing malpractices. Our young people must conscientiously try to do this. This does not mean that young people need not concern themselves with affairs of state. On the contrary, this means that they must understand how to be genuinely concerned with affairs of state, to temper themselves and to make contributions to the state. During these years, the overwhelming majority of the young people have been following the correct road. Determined to devote their energies to the four modernizations, they have studied and worked hard. Some of them have fulfilled their production tasks remarkably; others have made major technical innovations, inventions and creations; and still others have created fine literary and art works. The rich fruits they have achieved through hard work are promoting the development of the four modernizations. Many of them have become model workers, shock workers on the new Long March or qualified personnel with professional knowledge. Many young people have played a leading role in "learning from Lei Feng and fostering new habits" and carrying out "five stresses and four beauties" and other activities with a view to changing prevailing habits and customs. These young people have taken practical action in contributing to building socialist material and spiritual civilization and in adding splendor to the motherland. Furthermore, there are more and more such young people, and their ranks are growing in strength. Thus, our motherland is full of promise and our future is very bright.

During the fifth anniversary of the 5 April movement, we must extend our heartfelt respects to the young people who actively participated in the 5 April movement and have made constant efforts to achieve the four modernizations. We also hope that all young people will study conscientiously, work enthusiastically, be determined to make unremitting efforts for the resurgence of the motherland and make contributions to the prosperity of the motherland so that their youth will shine with dazzling splendor.

ANHUI GOVERNMENT HOLDS THIRD PLENARY SESSION

OW111432 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the provincial People's Government held its third plenary session to discuss and decide on several major tasks for this year. Provincial Governor Zhou Zijian presided over the session and delivered a speech. Attending the session were members of the provincial People's Government and principal responsible comrades of departments directly under the provincial People's Government.

As pointed out at the session, the tasks of the provincial People's Government this year are to firmly implement the important principle of further economic readjustment and political stability formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, to fulfill the work put forward by the work conference of the provincial CCP Committee and the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, and to carry out the principles of curtailing capital construction, increasing production, cutting expenditures, achieving a financial balance, stabilizing commodity prices and enlivening the market. Specifically, emphasis should be placed on the following main tasks:

--Curtail capital construction to a sufficient extent. It is necessary to resolve to reduce future capital construction projects to solve our province's problem of an overexpanded capital construction scope with overlapping projects and carelessly planned projects. The scope of capital construction after readjustment should fit the financial resources, material and energy supplies available in the province.

--Do well in readjusting the various sectors of the economy. Plans for readjusting production work, product varieties and enterprise management should be worked out and put into practice step by step. Efforts should be made to achieve results in implementing these plans.

--Make every effort to achieve a bumper harvest in agriculture.

--Strive to develop light, handicraft and electronics industries and the production of other consumer goods required by the market.

--Pay attention to financial and trade work, strictly enforce financial work discipline, strive to increase revenue and resolutely cut expenditures.

--Make a success of the work of science and technology, culture and education.

--Be concerned about the people's well-being and solve in a planned and step-by-step manner the urgent problems of the people's livelihood which can be solved.

--Pay attention to urban work and do a good job in planning municipal construction.

--Strengthen political and ideological work to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

--Improve the work style. Government organizations at all levels should see to it that their work is done promptly and efficiently, and that their structures are well adapted to the needs of efficient work.

In his speech Comrade Zhou Zijian pointed out: We have very heavy tasks this year. In particular the work of economic readjustment is arduous. The 10 tasks put forward at the session are main tasks and they do not cover all of the provincial government's work. These tasks were put forward on the basis of our province's actual situation. Although this year's work is arduous, we can fulfill it successfully as long as we work with one mind and in a down-to-earth way.

Comrade Zhou Zijian stressed the need to improve the work style. He said: We should take a positive attitude toward our work and be conscientious and responsible in handling problems. We should oppose the style of throwing off responsibilities and putting them on others and of working in a careless and sloppy way. It is imperative to promote the style of cadres at leadership posts of all levels down to the grassroots level to conduct investigations, study and directly lead the cadres and masses there. Government organizations should organize one-third of their personnel to go down to the grassroots level to inspect and guide the work there. Leading cadres should take the lead in this regard. The number of meetings should be reduced and resolute efforts should be made to decrease the expenses for holding meetings.

Draft procedures for some fields of work and other matters of the Anhui Provincial People's Government were also discussed at the session.

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW130345 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress was held in Fuzhou from 10 to 11 April.

The meeting examined regulations on certain concrete questions regarding the policy of the provincial People's Government on agricultural production. It was stated that the various regulations in the document were in accord with the party's various principles and policies for the rural areas which have been formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and were applicable to the actual situation in our province. Conscientious implementation of such regulations would be conducive to eliminating the influence of leftist ideology, maintaining the stability of the policy and arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people to push forward our province's agricultural production as rapidly as possible.

The meeting approved the promulgation and implementation of the regulations. The meeting examined and approved the decisions of the provincial People's Government on further attacking smuggling activities. The meeting held that in order to safeguard our country's foreign trade control system and normal social order, production order and work order in the coastal areas, and to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology, it was imperative to resolutely attack smuggling activities. For major criminal and smuggling activities, it was not only necessary to impose economic sanctions but to investigate criminal responsibilities and impose severe punishments according to the state laws.

The provincial government friendship delegation headed by Governor Ma Xingyuan made a written report to the meeting on its visits to New Zealand and Australia. (Bian Qi), director of the provincial public security department, made a report to the meeting on the present social order. The meeting also approved and appointed a number of court and procuratorate personnel.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU CCP WORK MEETING

OW101021 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a discussion meeting on organizational work. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades concerned of various prefectural and municipal party committees, party committees of various universities and colleges and leading party groups of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus. The meeting began with a speech by Comrade Chu Jiang. Comrade (Kang Li) conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade (Qian Hong) spoke on the 1980 organizational work in Jiangsu Province and expressed his opinion on the 1981 organizational work.

The participants emphatically discussed how to eliminate the influence of leftist errors, in organizational work, further strengthen leading groups, implement relevant policies, train cadres and improve the party work style. Comrade Xu Jiatun attended and addressed the meeting before its close. The meeting pointed out the following things:

1. We should seriously eliminate erroneous leftist thinking and have a correct guiding ideology for our organizational work. Since the founding of the People's Republic, our primary mistakes in economics have been leftist mistakes. We have the same problem in our political and ideological work and organizational work. Only when we have fully understood the serious harmfulness of the leftist mistakes can we do the party's organizational work well. We eliminate leftist thinking in order to enhance the understanding of the leading cadres at all levels, to summarize experience and lessons, to improve our work style, to further strengthen the unity of our party and work hard with one heart and one mind for accomplishing the tasks of our party. We must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts in order to eliminate leftist thinking. While eliminating leftist thinking, we should also prevent rightist thinking and vice versa. To eliminate leftist thinking is the job of the leading departments. It should not be assigned to grassroots units and the masses.
2. We should boldly and prudently select outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to further strengthen and readjust the leading groups at all levels. As for the building of leading groups, we should readjust--step by step--and improve the leading groups at and above the county level. We should stress doing a good job in selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, and remarkable achievements should be made in this respect before the end of this year. At present we should first eliminate such ideological obstacles as emphasizing seniority and demanding perfection. We should know how to discover persons of ability and boldly recommend them. To fill the leading posts at all levels, we should recommend the cadres who support the party's line, uphold the socialist road, have specialities, knowledge and organizing and leading abilities and are in the prime of life. At the same time we should support young cadres so that they have the courage to work. We should set examples in teaching, helping and leading the middle-aged and young cadres so that they rapidly and healthily become mature cadres.
3. We should do a good job in cadre training and train a number of cadres who are both Red and expert. The party committees at all levels should fully use the opportunity of the readjustment to train cadres in various job categories at all levels according to a serious and comprehensive plan. While seriously studying the documents of the work conference party Central Committee and training the cadres, we should actively pay attention to vocational training and regular training of cadres. We should make overall arrangements for working and studying at the same time.
4. We should firmly improve the party work style and struggle against erroneous statements and actions that violate and resist the party's line. At present we should struggle against those who negate the party's line, principles and policies, and the doubledealers who overtly agree but covertly oppose. We should struggle against those who negate and oppose the four fundamental principles. This is a matter of prime importance for the improvement of the party's work style. Of course, we should not slacken our efforts to struggle against bureaucracy and those who violate law and discipline. We should firmly improve the leadership style and make great efforts to strengthen the link between the party and the masses.

THIRD SESSION OF SEVENTH SHANGHAI CONGRESS OPENS

Opening Proceedings

OW101538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--With an agenda including the readjustment of the city's economy in line with the nation's, the election of a Standing Committee chairman and a mayoral choice the 1,100-member Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened its third session today.

Chen Guodong, executive chairman of the presidium and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, opened the meeting, followed by Acting Mayor Wang Daohan, who delivered the "Report on the Work of the Government." The report said the political and economic situation in Shanghai in 1980 was excellent, as in the rest of the country. Explaining the tasks for the local people and party organization this year, he reaffirmed the implementation of the major policy of carrying out the economic readjustment and maintaining political stability and promised a bigger role for Shanghai in that effort.

Vice-Mayors Chen Jinhua and Pei Xianbai this afternoon delivered the "Report on the Economic Plan of Shanghai for 1981" and the draft version of the "Report on Shanghai's Final Accounts in 1980 and Budget for 1981."

The meeting is scheduled to last seven days and will hear and examine various reports of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, Shanghai's Higher People's Court and the People's Procuratorate.

The members of the fifth Shanghai committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which began its third meeting yesterday, were also present today at the congress as non-voting participants.

Chen, Wang Addresses

OW 11403 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Station correspondent's report on the opening of Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Session--recorded]

[Text] The third session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress was solemnly opened on the morning of 10 April. With the municipal people showing concern over the session, 1,123 deputies of various nationalities from all walks of life throughout the municipality cheerfully gathered under one roof to discuss affairs of the city of Shanghai with one heart and one mind.

Though simple in its layout, the meeting hall was filled with solemnity. A PRC national emblem hung at the center of the backdrop behind the rostrum, and on both sides of the rostrum were brilliant red flags. The session was declared open at 0900 by Hu Lijiao, permanent member of the current session presidium, as he said:

[Begin recording] The third session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress is now open. [end recording] [applause]

After a band played the national anthem, Comrade Chen Guodong delivered the opening speech. He said:

[Begin recording] This is a crucial year during which our country continues its national economic readjustment and pursues greater political stability. Shanghai, which occupies a predominant position in the country in economics, culture, science and technology, should contribute more to the country than any other locality does. It is under these circumstances that the current session is convened. In the sense of its important tasks and its great significance, the session is a grand event in the political life of the people of Shanghai. [end recording]

After declaring the session's agenda, Comrade Chen Guodong continued:

[Begin recording] The current situation in Shanghai, like that in all other parts of the country, is excellent.

We should unswervingly implement the principle of pursuing further economic readjustment and greater political stability, and continue to develop the excellent situation that has emerged in the country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. As for Shanghai's current difficulties and problems, we should subject them to the overall situation and enthusiastically seek their solution step by step, in a planned way, according to the state's financial and material capability and by seeking truth from facts.

People throughout Shanghai are concerned about the current session of the municipal People's Congress. We should persistently adhere to the "four basic principles," continue to emancipate the mind, give full scope to democracy, and implement the principle of democratic centralism. Each of us can speak without any inhibitions so we can draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas. In this way we can fully reflect on and concentrate the aspirations and opinions of the municipal people, and we can criticize the municipality for its work in various fields of endeavor and make suggestions for improvement. Let us concert our efforts with one heart and one mind, work hard to fulfill the various tasks of the session and make it a success. [end recording]

Shanghai's Acting Mayor Wang Daohan delivered a report on the work of the government to the session. He said: [Begin recording] Fellow deputies: I, entrusted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, am delivering a report on the work of the government to the municipal People's Congress for your examination.[end recording]

The report on the work of the government delivered by acting Mayor Wang Daohan contains the following parts: 1) work in the past year; 2) resolutely implementing the great principle of carrying out economic readjustment and pursuing political stability by proceeding from actual conditions in Shanghai; 3) energetically readjusting the economic structure and promoting industrial and agricultural production; 4) making rational planning and overall arrangements for urban reconstruction and development; 5) consolidating social stability and promoting social civilization; and 6) improving our work style and striving to fulfill the various tasks for this year.

Acting Mayor Wang Daohan concluded his report: [Begin recording] We should unswervingly rely on the peasants, workers, intellectuals and cadres and give full play to their initiative in realizing socialist modernization. We support the activities of the trade union, the CYL, the women's federations and other mass organizations and urge them to support the government, arouse the masses, and do all kinds of work well. The campaign to support the army and give preferential treatment to army dependents should be further unfolded to strengthen the unity between the army and the government, and the unity between the army and the people. We are determined to assist the PLA units stationed in Shanghai in fulfilling their tasks, including preparations against war and military training, and we hope that they will vigorously support Shanghai's work too.

We will enthusiastically unite the democratic parties, personages of the religious circles, patriots from all walks of life and the Overseas Chinese nationals--who are originally from Shanghai--as part of our effort to strengthen the revolutionary and patriotic united front. We should give full play to Shanghai's favorable conditions and earnestly learn the valuable experiences gained by fraternal provinces and municipalities so that we can overcome our shortcomings.

Shanghai's tasks for this year are both manifold and strenuous. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the people of Shanghai should unite as one, work hard, develop the current excellent situation and make still greater contributions to the country. [applause][end recording]

Present at today's opening meeting as observers were NPC deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee who happened to be in Shanghai, members of Shanghai's Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee who are currently attending its third meeting, and responsible persons of the party and government departments of Shanghai.

Acting, Vice Mayors Speeches

OW101645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Sixty percent of the workers and staff in Shanghai got a pay raise last year and the city's total wage bill went up by 16.3 percent, it was announced at the third session of Shanghai's Seventh Municipal People's Congress which opened today. As a result, the monthly per capita wages of the city's workers and staff in state-run enterprises averaged 76 yuan in 1980, or 11 yuan more than the national average.

A series of figures listed in the reports delivered by Acting Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice-Mayor Chen Jinhua at the session showed that the living standards of the people in this biggest city in China with a population of more than ten million continued to improve last year as China's national economy developed. Despite natural disasters (too much rain, low temperature and typhoons) in Shanghai's suburbs last year and reductions in the output of some major crops such as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, the peasants' per capita net incomes from the collectives maintained the 1979 level of 278 yuan. This was the result of the development of the production of non-staple foods including pork, poultry and eggs, and a boost in the number of commune- or brigade-operated industries and side-line enterprises, the reports said.

The city's total value of retail sales in 1980 rose by 15.7 percent over 1979, while the total sales of consumer goods went up by 18.1 percent. A 20 percent increase or more was registered in the sales of more expensive commodities such as wool clothes, silks, televisions, cameras and electric fans. At the same time, deposits in the banks also increased. By the end of last year, the total savings account in the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China had reached more than 3,050 million yuan, a 22.8 percent increase over the corresponding 1979 period, according to the reports.

In regard to employment, the municipal government helped 230,000 people find jobs last year, including 135,000 young people. They received jobs through labor department introduction, or by organizing themselves into productive units, or by seeking employment on their own. Work arrangements will be made for another 230,000 people this year. The acting mayor said the employment measures to be adopted include expanding the distributive and service trades, improving transportation and communications, developing urban public utilities and meeting certain needs of industrial departments. The government will help people find jobs through various forms, including productive and daily service cooperatives and household handicrafts, he said.

The shortage of housing, a long-standing problem in Shanghai, was mitigated to some extent last year with the completion of additional housing with over three million square meters of floor space, enough for 40,000 families and newly-married couples. Statistics show there are still 110,000 families waiting for improved housing. The acting mayor said this year Shanghai will build at least two and a half million square meters of housing. He also said that within the next few years, the construction of housing will be the focus of municipal construction planning in order to relieve the housing shortage step by step.

Acting Mayor on Government Work

OW101920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Shanghai will produce more consumer goods, items for cultural and educational purposes and export commodities this year, Acting Mayor Wang Daohan told deputies to the municipal People's Congress today.

In his report on governmental work to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh People's Congress of Shanghai Municipality, the acting mayor said that the first priority would be given to the light industry this year. Under the city's 1981 production plan, the total production of Shanghai's light, textile, household electronic and handicraft industries will increase by 8 percent over last year. The city's overall industrial production will go up by 3 percent.

As the largest industrial center in China, Shanghai's consumer goods industries play an important role in the country, the acting mayor said. Each year 40 percent of the bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches made in Shanghai are shipped to other parts of the country. This year Shanghai will increase considerably the production of items in great demand such as chemical filament fabrics, polyester-viscose blended fiber, woolen textiles, bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, wristwatches, television sets, radios, tape recorders, cameras, film, furniture, household electrical appliances, glasses, leather shoes and beer.

To reach the production target, the acting mayor said the following steps would be taken to reorganize, transform and reform existing industrial enterprises.

--Readjust the industrial structure and the composition of products, especially in the machine-building industry, which should turn its emphasis from serving the heavy and construction industries to supplying the light industry with more advanced equipment and technology.

--Divert the idle production capacity of the machine-building industry to the production of consumer goods. Some of the machine-building factories will start producing bicycles and sewing machines to meet the growing market demands.

--Expand the production of well-known brands of wristwatches and household electrical appliances through reorganization within the same trade and cooperation between different trades.

--Reduce steel production to save fuel, power and transportation facilities to meet the needs of developing the light industry.

--Tap the potentials of the city's light, textile, household electronic and handicraft industries to improve their products, increase the output of well-known brand goods and produce more new varieties for both the domestic and foreign markets.

Second Meeting

OW111341 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The second meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress was held on the afternoon of 10 April. At the meeting Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua delivered a report on the implementation of the 1980 economic plan and the arrangements for the 1981 plan of Shanghai Municipality. Vice Mayor Pei Xianbai made a report on the 1980 final accounts and the 1981 draft financial budget.

In his report, Chen Jinkua stated: The main tasks and targets of Shanghai's economic readjustment in 1981 are: Capital construction should be curtailed. Among the projects to be implemented, stress will be put on housing construction and corresponding municipal construction. Industrial readjustment should be based on market demands. This means that much effort should be made to develop production of consumer goods, such as light and textile industrial products, handicraft and electronic products the people need, particularly brand name items. Heavy industry should serve the needs of light industry and the technological transformation of outmoded enterprises. Attention should be paid to the production of marketable products and the expansion of export trade. Guided by the plan, continued efforts should be made to use the market to regulate production. Market activity should be stepped up and commodity prices stabilized. Moreover, all trades and professions are requested to develop campaigns to increase production and practice economy, boost revenue and cut expenditure, and oppose waste and achieve greater economic results.

Pei Xianbai said in his report: To ensure the smooth implementation of the municipal financial budget this year, we suggest that attention be given to the following tasks: 1) strive to increase production and practice economy in order to boost revenue and cut expenditure; 2) pay attention to economic results and strive to reduce production costs and increase enterprises' profits; 3) strengthen the centralization and unification of management and do well in managing and using various kinds of funds; 4) earnestly manage finances and strictly enforce discipline in financial and economic work; 5) continue to transform the financial management system in some enterprises on a trial basis; and 6) strengthen the training of personnel for financial and economic work.

The second meeting was presided over by Zhang Chengzong. Panel discussions will begin today.

Deputies Hold Discussions

OW121245 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] On 11 April deputies to the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress began group discussions on the reports dealing with government work, the national economic plan and the budget and final account respectively. Many of them said: These reports are all facts and reflect the actual situation in Shanghai. The municipal CCP Committee and municipal government have done a lot of work in the past year and we are pleased with this. Some deputies expressed their views in light of the work in their respective units.

(Zhao Chengjian), engineer of the municipal water conservancy bureau, and (Yang Chengqi) of the Shanghai metal structures plant said: The current economic readjustment comes from our own initiative and is sound and proper. In 1980, although Shanghai's energy consumption did not increase, the total industrial output value increased 6.1 percent compared with 1979. This is an excellent achievement.

Noting that the metallurgical industry, under the influence of leftist thinking, had unrealistically pursued high targets and high speed, resulting in serious damage in the past, Deputy (Fu Yuanqing), deputy director of the municipal metallurgical industry bureau, said: Since the party's third plenary session we have implemented the principle of economic readjustment, dropped pretentious airs, actively served the light, textile, handicraft and electronic industry, vigorously increased the production of steel strips, construction materials, steel sheets and other urgently needed goods, and thus revitalized metallurgical industrial production.

Deputy (Yan Yun), chief engineer of the Shanghai Electronic Equipment Company, said: At present, the output of TV sets, recorders and radios, which are greatly needed by the people, is still unable to meet demand. In his report, Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua proposed that their output be greatly increased in 1981. Our responsibility is heavy but it is a great honor to us. We are determined to continue to readjust the economic structure of the electronic industry, improve management, learn advanced skills at home and abroad and turn out more products of good brands to meet the people's increasing needs.

In the group discussions many deputies also said: It is essential to pay close attention to the study of applied science so that scientific research can serve the national economy better.

Congress Presidium Meets

OW130315 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its second plenary session the afternoon of 12 April. Chen Guodong, permanent chairman of the congress presidium, presided over the session. The session heard Comrade Zhong Min explain the draft namelist of candidates for the post of chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the post of mayor of Shanghai Municipality.

On 6 April the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee invited persons of various democratic parties, nonparty persons and persons of various other circles to hold a democratic consultation meeting, in which consultations were carried out on the above-mentioned draft namelist of candidates. Members of the presidium agreed unanimously to regard the namelist of candidates as the presidium's nomination and to present it to all deputies for discussion. The session discussed and adopted the draft procedures for electing the chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and deciding on the post of mayor of Shanghai Municipality, as well as other election matters.

The presidium session also heard Comrade (Zhang Shizhu), deputy secretary general of the presidium, discuss the report on the presidium's group discussions on the work of the government and the report on the national economic plans and financial budgets and settlement of accounts.

BRIEFS

ANHUI TRADE UNION MEETING--The second plenary session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial Trade Union Council was held 27 March-1 April in Hefei. (Chen Qingquan), chairman of the provincial trade union council, delivered a work report which summarized the work since the preceding session and set up a plan for this year's work. According to the work plan, emphasis should be on doing ideological and political work among the staff members and workers to ensure further economic readjustment and political stability, on popularizing and improving the system of congresses of staff members and workers, and on developing the campaigns for increasing production and practicing economy, for labor emulation and for winning merit in the modernization drive. (Yan Youmin), secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, came to the session and delivered a speech. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81 OW]

ANHUI INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE--The Anhui provincial conference of the electronics industry took place in Hefei recently. It called on the electronics industry to further tap potential, carry out technical innovations, increase the production of goods for civil use such as radios and television sets, and strive to further reduce the costs of production, to improve the quality of products and to promote enterprise management. In the course of the conference, Vice Governor Huang Yu attended and spoke at the conference, and Governor Zhou Zijian received all the participants. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81 OW]

ANHUI BONDS PURCHASE--The provincial level executive departments and other units in Anhui have displayed a revolutionary spirit and enthusiastically purchased treasury bonds. As of 31 March, they had voluntarily purchased more than 488,000 yuan of bonds, thus over-fulfilling the purchase plan. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81 OW]

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADER ON IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

HK120257 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts from speech by Political Commissar Xiang Zhonghua, of the Guangzhou PLA units, delivered at a recent political work conference of the Guangzhou PLA units: "Justly and Forcefully Publicize the Four Basic Principles and Unswervingly Implement the Party's Line, Principles and Policies"]

[Text] Leading central comrades recently talked a lot about upholding the four basic principles; they stressed that it is necessary to raise the four basic principles to the plane of the future and destiny of our party and state. This is extremely pertinent. Some comrades liken the four basic principles to the four pillars of the socialist mansion and to the rails for the advancement of the four modernizations. This is very appropriate. A mansion will collapse without pillars and a train will overturn if derailed. If we fail to uphold the four basic principles, we will be unable to build a powerful modern socialist state and we may even lose the rights gained by almost 60 years of bloody sacrifice and bitter struggle. At present there are very few people in society who fundamentally negate and oppose the four basic principles; some, with ulterior motives, want to change the orientation of our advance; others, whose thinking is muddled, hold that the party's current policies have deviated from the four basic principles. Our units have done relatively well in implementing the four basic principles. However, we certainly cannot say that there are no problems in this respect. For a period in the past our efforts in conducting propaganda and education in the four basic principles were far from sufficient. We must greatly step up this work in the future.

Some cadres and fighters in the units have problems of ideological understanding with regard to the four basic principles. Specifically, there are three problems of this type: In the first type, they confuse the party's consistent upholding of the four basic principles carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" substituted sham socialism for scientific socialism, feudal fascist dictatorship for the dictatorship of the proletariat, gang leadership for party leadership, and served up a distorted version of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. All this caused serious calamities for our party and state. Some comrades do not know that the only things we should throw out are the sham goods of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and harbor misinterpretations and doubts about the four basic principles. In the second type, people confuse our shortcomings and errors in implementing the four basic principles with the four basic principles themselves. For many years our estimate of the class struggle situation violated objective reality, and we made the mistake of inflating the class struggle; for a long time we followed an erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology in national economic construction, went in for wild adventures and passed through several upheavals; as a result the levels of production and people's living standards did not rise as they should. The consequence was that the superiority of the socialist system was not brought into full play. Some cadres and fighters misinterpret these errors, which were caused by subjective factors, as defects in the four basic principles themselves, and this notion affects their trust and confidence in upholding the four basic principles. In the third type, people confuse the new developments in the four basic principles in the new situation with negating the four basic principles. Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has persistently sought truth from facts and emancipated the mind and has carried out major reforms on all fronts. This has brought new developments in the four basic principles in theory and practice. The basic aim in this is to proceed from China's national condition and do better in upholding the socialist road, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to enable our country to accomplish socialist modernization in a more healthy and steady way. Some comrades misunderstand this situation. They mistakenly hold that since we have advocated emancipating the mind, the four basic principles are ineffective and the party's principles and policies are not in tune with the four basic principles. Some even say this is "retrogression" and a "restoration of capitalism."

These comrades apply the framework of the two "whatevers" to judge right and wrong, and view the four basic principles through "leftist" eyes. They hold that the line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session have deviated from the four basic principles, and regard the Central Committee's current reiteration of the four basic principles as a correction of the "deviations" of the third plenary session. If we interpret upholding the four basic principles in this way, we cannot draw a clear demarcation line against the distortion and tampering carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," or correct the erroneous "leftist" guiding principles that prevailed for a long time; we may lose the fruits of turning chaos to order in the past few years, and will be unable to implement the line, principles and policies stipulated since the third plenary session.

In short, to truly uphold the four basic principles, we must clear away interference from "left" and right, and carry out active, positive, just, forceful and convincing propaganda and education to clear up all kinds of muddled ideas and help the cadres and fighters to truly understand the scientific meaning of the four basic principles, to realize that upholding the four basic principles is identical with implementing the line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session, and to spontaneously wage struggle against words and deeds that negate and oppose the four basic principles.

In stressing upholding the socialist road, we mean upholding the road of scientific socialism. This does not mean the road of peddling capitalist goods while flaunting the signboard of socialism, nor the road of feudal fascism followed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" while waving the banner of socialism, nor counterfeit socialism of all kinds and hues. In accordance with Marxist theory and the historical experiences of socialist construction, the most fundamental thing in upholding the socialist road is to uphold the basic economic and political systems of socialism. This means upholding socialist production relations based on public ownership, instituting the socialist distribution principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and fundamentally eliminating the exploitation system. It means persistently maintaining state leadership over the national economy by unified planning, speeding up the development of social production in accordance with the laws of socialist economy, and ceaselessly satisfying the ever-growing requirements of material and cultural life. It means upholding the people's democratic dictatorship under Communist Party leadership, based on the worker-peasant alliance, ensuring that the laboring people are masters of the house, and fundamentally eliminating the system in which a minority of people oppress the majority. It means upholding socialist democracy and the legal system and creating a political situation in which there are both democracy and centralism, freedom and discipline, with everyone speaking his mind in a lively way and also with unified will, stability and unity. Of course, upholding these basic economic and political systems does not mean that the problems of specific organizational forms and management systems in socialist politics, economics and culture have all been solved. Establishing a whole set of practical systems and management forms that meet the demands of the basic socialist system involves a long-term process of ceaseless practice and probing. Viewed in the light of the entire history of man, the socialist system is still very young and lacks mature experiences. Our country has been pursuing socialism for 31 years, during which there have been several major twists and turns. It is understandable that there are various opinions and doubts among the masses. However, we certainly cannot--on this account--waver in our faith in upholding the socialist road or confuse the superiority of the socialist system with the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and with the mistakes in our work; nor can we hold that "socialism is not as good as capitalism" just because of certain superficial phenomena. We must justly and forcefully point out, "socialism is incomparably superior to capitalism." and "only socialism can save China." This has been proven by the history of the struggles of the Chinese people in the 100 and more years since the opium war of 1840. Since the Taiping heavenly kingdom, the Kang-Liang reform and modernization movement, and the 1911 revolution and so on, all aimed at replacing semicolonial and semifeudal China with a capitalist China; in the end they all failed, proving that this way would not work. China only advanced from darkness into light and the people only gained full liberation after the establishment of the CCP, which led the people to win victory in the people's democratic revolution and embark on the socialist road.

Therefore, if we fail to uphold the socialist road, the blood of our predecessors will have been spilled in vain. There is no way out or future for our party, state and people if we fail to uphold the socialist road. A revolutionary fighter with party awareness should not consider the question of whether to uphold the socialist road, but that of how to uphold the socialist system better and how to perfect and defend it.

In stressing upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, we mean upholding the combination of democracy for the people and dictatorship for the reactionaries, as advocated by Chairman Mao, and not the "all-round dictatorship" of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who distorted and tampered with this issue. We must first correctly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions, have a clear idea of who are our enemies and our friends, unite the great majority of the masses, and exercise dictatorship over a very small number of genuine enemies. At present, this means that we should launch and rely on the masses to deal resolute blows at and disintegrate various forces sabotaging stability, unity and the remnant forces of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and resolutely attack and take precautions to curb all kinds of criminal activities. Secondly, we must correctly understand and handle the question of class contradictions and class struggle. The exploiting class--as an entire class--no longer exists in China, and the class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in our society. However, the class struggle still exists. In society there are still counterrevolutionaries, remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," elements who want to see the world in chaos, and remnant elements of the exploiting class. We must promptly and resolutely deal with these hostile elements in a discriminating way in order to preserve domestic stability and unity. Thirdly, we must handle well the relationship between socialist democracy and the legal system. Our party and state should continue to bring socialist democracy into play, and our army should also put the democratic system within the units on a sounder basis. At the same time, we must put the socialist legal system on a sound basis in order to preserve social stability and the democracy of the great majority of the masses. Ideas of only wanting democracy without the legal system, discipline and order certainly do not represent socialist democracy and can only lead to bourgeois liberalization and anarchism. Fourthly, we must strengthen the building of PLA units and bring into full play the role of the army in upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx said: "A proletarian army is the first condition for the dictatorship of the proletariat." Our army is the strong pillar of the socialist motherland and its relationship with the consolidation of the state regime of the people's democratic dictatorship is very important. Hence we must do a good job in building the army and maintaining its stability, centralization and unity. Viewed in light of the interests of the all-round situation of the revolution, all words and deeds that weaken the position and role of the army, uglify the army's image and sabotage army-government-people unity are extremely wrong and must be resolutely boycotted. At the same time we must teach the cadres and fighters to set strict demands on themselves, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the People's Army, take the initiative to promote army-government and army-people unity, and strengthen the modernization and revolutionization of the army in a thoroughly sound way, as practical action for contributing more to upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To stress upholding party leadership means upholding the correct leadership of the Communist Party over our revolution and construction undertakings. This is the core of upholding the four basic principles. Upholding party leadership is not an abstract concept but embodies rich specific contents, the most important of which are as follows: upholding the ideological line of dialectical and historical materialism and taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology; persistently carrying out the party's line, principles and policies, and exercising strong and effective leadership over all work on all fronts; maintaining the revolutionary united front under party leadership, and mobilizing all positive factors to struggle to accomplish the party program; persistently following the program of seeking the interests of the people, and leading the masses to accomplish their own fundamental interests; persistently carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, correcting unhealthy trends in the party, and expressing the party's leading role by bringing into full play the vanguard and model role of the party members.

On this question, the current, most important thing is to correctly handle the relationship between upholding and improving party leadership. At present certain people with ulterior motives are seizing the chance of the party's summarizing experiences and lessons, reforming the party and state leadership system, rectifying the leadership groups at all levels, and improving party leadership to vigorously blacken the party's image. They clamor that it is necessary to stage "a second great cultural revolution" and to organize a two-party system, and nonsensically say that the less party leadership, the better. This actually means aiming to remove and overthrow party leadership and replace it with themselves. This is reactionary and intolerable. Of course, we certainly would not say that our party has no shortcomings and errors. However, they have already been corrected or are now in the process of correction. Our party has become ever more mature and strong through learning the lessons of its errors and setbacks, and it is still worthy of the name of a great, glorious and correct party. We certainly cannot negate or oppose party leadership due to the party's shortcomings and errors or under the pretext of improving party leadership. We must improve party leadership in order to strengthen it. The first thing in improving party leadership is to decide on a correct line, principles and policies, and that is what we have already done. The second thing is to correctly implement the party's democratic centralism, strictly observe the principles of party organizational life, promote the party work style, and strengthen the building of the party itself. We must do well at implementing these intentions of the central authorities in connection with the actual situation in the PLA units. We cannot talk with conviction about upholding party leadership unless we strengthen the party's political and ideological work and promote the building of the party itself.

By upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we mean mastering the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in an all-round and accurate way, persistently making a scientific evaluation of Mao Zedong Thought and Comrade Mao Zedong, and unwaveringly regarding Mao Zedong Thought that has been proven correct in practice as the guiding ideology for our party and state. We must unhesitatingly say in evaluating Comrade Mao Zedong: Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and the great leader of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the whole country. Comrade Mao Zedong's achievements are primary and his mistakes secondary. This evaluation fully represents the Marxist approach of seeking truth from facts. We must all take the stand of the party and people on this issue, proceed from the overall situation of the revolution and take a scientific attitude. We must certainly not give credence to the nonsense and ravings of people with ulterior motives, nor should we base ourselves on personal feelings and be swayed by our emotions. We must also lay stress on studying the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The historical experiences of our party have proven that it is particularly important to step up Marxist theoretical building and arm the whole party, especially its backbone elements, with Marxist theory at every major historical turning point, because unless we understand basic Marxist theory there is no question of being able to uphold the four basic principles; we thus cannot correctly understand the party's line, principles and policies, and so there can be no question of spontaneously implementing them and of truly maintaining political unanimity with the Central Committee. We must reverse the trend of neglecting the study of Marxist theory and create a strong atmosphere of theoretical studies.

HUNAN HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION WORK CONFERENCE

OW111111 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] A provincial conference on organization work was held in Changsha from 31 March to 9 April. Pursuant to the guidelines of the central work conference and in light of the reality in Hunan, the conference studied in particular the question of how to strengthen grassroots party structure and promote cadres' education. The conference was attended by responsible comrades of organization departments under prefectural, municipal and county party committees and responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned, totaling 246.

Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and (Ji Zhaoqing), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Organization Department under the provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party committees at all levels in Hunan have done a large amount of work to strengthen grassroots party structure. Their work has enhanced party awareness among large numbers of party members and heightened their consciousness of the need to implement the party's line, principles and policies. As a result, the fighting strength of grassroots party organizations has steadily improved.

The conference set forth specific tasks for the future. It pointed out: Party committees at all levels must fully understand the significance and urgency of strengthening grassroots party structure, strive to eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence and make our party's grassroots organizations on all fronts a strong fighting bastion which firmly implements the party's line, principles and policies and meets the needs of the four modernizations and economic readjustment.

To fulfill these tasks, the conference urged all party organizations to seriously strengthen the education of party members in the four fundamental principles; in the party's line, principles and policies; in the current situation and tasks; in the party's rules and regulations and its fine traditions; in communist ideals and the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, and in democracy and the legal system. The conference urged all party organizations to promote unity in the party members' thinking and actions based on the line, principles and policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It urged all party members to consciously act in accordance with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," to foster the death defying revolutionary spirit and the spirit of discipline, self-sacrifice and selflessness and to fully display their exemplary vanguard role in the four modernizations.

The conference stressed: Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the building of party organizations and persist in administering the party's affairs well. Secretaries of party committees at all levels should personally attend to party organization building. Party committees should regularly discuss issues concerning party organization building. Leading members of party committees should investigate and study the new situation and new questions concerning party organization building, summarize new experiences and successfully build the party organizations at various levels in our province in accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions.

On the question of cadres' education, the conference held: Strengthening cadres' education in the course of economic readjustment is of great significance to the gradual improvement of our cadre contingent, the smooth progress of economic readjustment and the creation of necessary conditions for future economic development. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over this work.

The conference discussed the principles, tasks and requirements of cadres' education in the new period and studied the principal measures to bring about greater development in cadres' education in 3 to 5 years.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FINANCE, TAX CONFERENCE--The Guangdong conference on finance and taxation work which ended on 27 March decided that the main task this year is to integrate with readjustment, promote production, enliven the economy and strive to balance expenditures and revenue throughout the province. The participants pointed out that the solution to the current financial difficulties is to develop production, increase circulation and income and reduce expenditures. It was urged at the conference that increasing the production of light and textile industrial products and consumer goods of daily use be placed in a strategic position. The financial revenue departments at all levels must actively support the existing enterprises to tap potentials and conduct technical innovations. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Mar 81 HK]

SICHUAN: ARTILLERY COMPANY RECEIVES PLA AWARD

HK120227 Cheungdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Summary] The Chengdu PLA units recently issued an order awarding the title "Model Company in Earthquake Relief Work" to the mobile artillery company of a certain regiment of Sichuan Military District. The Chengdu PLA units held a ceremony to confer this title in Chengdu on 11 April. Chengdu PLA units commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua together with provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yang Wanxuan attended the ceremony. Also present were leaders of Sichuan Military District and Ganzi Military Subdistrict. Speeches were made by You Taizhong; Sichuan Military District Political Commissar Hu Yongchang; Vice Governor Mou Haixiu; and Ganzi Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary (Zhao Deqing).

This company performed very well in earthquake relief operations in Daofu County at the end of January. During the earthquake 2 of the soldiers were killed and 43 were injured.

In his speech Commander You Taizhong called on all PLA units and militia to learn from the heroic deeds of this company, inherit and carry forward the army's glorious traditions and promote the drive to learn from Lei Feng and build socialist spiritual civilization.

XIZANG RIBAO URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF CCP POLICIES

OW120943 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Report on XIZANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Persistently Implement the Party's Various Policies"--date not given]

[Text] The article says: Under the guidance of the line, principles and policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, gratifying changes have taken place in various sectors of our region, especially after the implementation of the CCP Central Committee's instructions on the work of Xizang. Practice shows that only by persistently implementing the Central Committee's instructions and the specific policies adopted by the regional CCP Committee can we speed up the process of changing the state of poverty and becoming well-off.

However, at present there are cadres and people who are still doubtful as to whether the party's policies will last long. They expressed this doubt when they said: "The current policies are good all right, but the question is how long they will last." Confused ideas like this and accompanied worries and hesitations are harmful to the correct implementation of the Central Committee's instructions and the party's various principles and policies. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly clear up this confusion and actively guide their thinking to the correct road.

The article points out: We must realize that the major policy decisions on the work of Xizang were adopted by the party Central Committee after summarizing the experience and lessons of the "leftist" line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and after conducting numerous objective investigations and studies following the third plenary session. Our party will not change these policies which, as substantial evidence has shown, conform to the wishes of people in Xizang and are in their best interest. Our party will not change them now or in the foreseeable future.

In implementing the Central Committee's instructions on the work of Xizang and the policies adopted by our regional authorities, we have upheld the principle of "promises must be kept and action must be resolute." To win the people's confidence, we have seriously implemented the relevant policies and kept our promises on such matters as reversing wrong and frameup cases, awarding economic compensation to wronged persons, giving procurement exemptions and enforcing [words indistinct]. This is an indisputable fact.

Of course, according to the material dialectic point of view, there is nothing permanent in this world. Along with the advance of history and the change of conditions, certain policies may no longer serve the people's interest. At this time, it is possible and necessary to change them. Such changes are changes for the better and are in the interest of the people. Such changes are welcomed by the people. Therefore, we should have full confidence in the party's policies. Cadres at all levels must maintain a firm and clear-cut stand toward the party Central Committee's principles and policies. They should persistently and courageously implement and carry them out.

The article concludes: It is almost a year since we began implementing the party Central Committee's instructions on the work of Xizang and the various policies adopted by our region on the basis of the Central Committee's instructions. Although we have made some achievements, they fall far short of the party Central Committee's expectations. We still have before us arduous tasks. We must, therefore, persistently implement the party's various principles and policies. Leading cadres at all levels should summarize the experience of implementing the party's policies during the last year in their units or departments, study measures for further implementation, uphold the four fundamental principles, promote the ideological-political work and more effectively carry out the party's principles and policies in order to make greater contributions to the building of a united, prosperous and highly civilized Xizang

BRIEFS

SICHUAN PURCHASING POWER--Since 1980, various areas in Sichuan have seriously put the purchasing power of social groups under control, and regarded this task as an important content for implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy. In 1980, the purchasing power of social groups decreased by 4.3 percent over 1979. Despite this achievement, some units still go in for ostentatious and extravagant activities, and violate state discipline and the controls governing commodity supplies. These kinds of practices are not favorable for readjusting the economy, controlling the withdrawal of currency from circulation and stabilizing commodity prices in the markets. Thus, corrective actions must be taken. The recent conference on controlling the purchasing power of social groups demanded that the leading comrades of various prefectures and departments enhance their understanding, seriously grasp this task, educate the staff and workers to give play to the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, and observe the state's relevant policies and regulations. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 81 HK]

SICHUAN ANTICORRUPTION FORUM--Recently, the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate held a forum on eradicating corruption, summarizing economic inspection work in Sichuan as soon as possible, exchanging experiences, and making plans for future tasks. The participants revealed that the people's procuratorates at all levels in the province have taken corruption investigation cases as the key point, and investigated a number of economic crimes. However, they pointed out that corruption is still serious. Therefore, dealing blows at corruption is still a solemn political and economic struggle. At present, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work among party members and cadres while simultaneously fighting feudalism and all nonproletarian ideology, to set an example of practicing the guiding principle, and to observe party discipline and state law. The people's procuratorates at all levels must speed up the establishment of economic inspection organs and put them on a sound basis. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Mar 81 HK]

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING--Recently the Xizang Military District held a discussion meeting on mass work. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of the all-army mass work discussion meeting and the Chengdu Military Region mass work discussion meeting, summed up the experience of PLA units in Xizang in supporting the government and cherishing the people in 1980, discussed tasks of mass work in this year and drew up a plan on supporting local construction. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Apr 81 OW]

CHAOS REPORTED IN BEIJING CULTURAL RELICS MARKETS

HK110351 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] At present, the cultural relics markets in the capital are extremely chaotic. It is hoped that the departments concerned will straighten things out as quickly as possible according to the relevant stipulations promulgated by the State Council.

The management of cultural relics markets is an important link in the work of protecting cultural relics. However, in the past 2 years, some departments which should not do business in cultural relics at all have competed with each other in the cultural relic business. They have ignored relevant state stipulations and policies and have not obtained approval and licenses from departments of cultural relics, public security and administration of commerce and industry. According to incomplete statistics, at present, there are nearly 50 newly opened shops or points dealing in cultural relics. They belong to the systems of culture, publication, commerce, parks and gardens, industry, public security, engineering, communes and streets. Some shops selling cold drinks and stationery are also doing business in cultural relics. Even some basic-level units of central ministries and commissions and scientific research institutions are collecting scripts, paintings and porcelain done by noted figures of past dynasties and selling them abroad directly. Some units which are only licensed as wholesale dealers in export handicrafts have also set up points and shops inside the country to do retail business.

Because of multiple management and blind competition, some precious cultural relics whose export is prohibited by the state have been sold abroad. This not only causes great losses in protecting cultural relics and in the economy of the state, but also causes great difficulty in the customs work. In December 1980 alone, 17 out of over 100 cultural relics sold to foreign guests or Overseas Chinese, which were discovered by the Beijing customs on 5 occasions, were found to be items whose export was prohibited. These included a blue and white porcelain pot made during the reign of Wan Li of the Ming Dynasty, and a big blue and white porcelain pot made during the reign of Kang Xi of the Qing Dynasty. More serious, however, one foreign guest in Beijing spent 50 yuan on a blue and white porcelain vase made during the Qing Dynasty and sold it for \$320,000 in the international market.

In addition, some units that have just started doing business in cultural relics are short of professional technical forces and are not clear about the state of the trade in cultural relics in order to acquire merchandise. This violates the state policy on the unified purchasing prices of cultural relics causing unnecessary losses to the state. It also encourages smuggling and speculation in cultural relics. For example, the stock of "20 pieces of the dragon gate" is very limited in our country. In previous years, they were sold under the control of the Beijing municipal cultural relics shop. The price is fixed at 800 yuan. However, another shop not far away sells them with luxury packing at 250 yuan. This is a difference of over 300 percent.

Because of the chaotic management of the cultural relics markets, many units and people violate the stipulation that all unearthed cultural relics belong to the country. They dig tombs without permission to search for treasures and sell unearthed cultural relics to shops that have recently started a cultural relics business or to individuals engaged in smuggling cultural relics, thus becoming enriched in illegal ways.

Seeing the chaotic situation in the cultural relics markets, many units and people have repeatedly written letters to administrative departments of cultural relics, public security, commerce, industry and tourism, asking them to take effective measures according to the state regulations, seriously straighten things out in the cultural relics markets and strengthen the management of the cultural relics markets.

HEBEI CONFERENCE OF MODEL WORKERS CLOSING

HK110640 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Under the direct leadership and concern of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government, and through the concerted efforts of the comrades attending the conference, the Hebei conference of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives successfully fulfilled all its scheduled tasks and a solemn closing ceremony was held in the 1 August Hall in Shijiazhuang.

Present at the closing ceremony were Li Erzong, Guo Zhi, (Yang Zejiang), Yue Zongtai, Lu Zhiguo, Zhang Kerang, (Fe Qi), Li Feng, (Zhang Xiaodong) and Shen Xili, responsible comrades of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee; the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Yun, chairman of the Hebei Federation of Trade Unions; and responsible comrades of all provincial offices, departments, committees and bureaus concerned; the Hebei Provincial CYL Committee and the Hebei Women's Federation.

After Comrade Guo Zhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, declared the opening of the ceremony, Comrade Yue Zongtai, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, spoke.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the Hebei conference of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives has been held for 4 days and is closing today. At the closing of this conference.... [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Yue Zongtai summarized the benefits gained from the conference. He said:

[Begin recording] The entire conference has been held well and successfully. At the conference, Comrade Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, came personally to give his guidance and made an important speech. It was certainly a great encouragement to us. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government, Comrade Li Erzong also made a speech on which the participants conducted serious discussions.

During the conference, the representatives present also widely exchanged their experiences. Sixteen comrades gave speeches during the conference and 26 comrades submitted their speeches in writing. On the basis of these experiences and speeches, the comrades seriously discussed the letter of proposal to the staff and workers throughout the province.

The conference was convened in a vigorous manner and it manifested in a concentrated way the great sense of responsibility of the working class throughout the province in being the masters of their own affairs as well as their revolutionary spirit of devoting themselves to the four modernizations. It will certainly produce a significant influence and stimulate Hebei in readjusting its economy, totally fulfilling this year's national economic plans and doing a good job in the work on all fronts. [end recording]

Comrade Yue Zongtai also spoke on the current situation in Hebei, the tasks confronting the province, as well as the question of how to bring into full play the roles of model workers.

After Comrade Yue Zongtai's speech, the conference unanimously adopted the letter of proposal to the staff and workers throughout the province. It proposed that the staff and workers throughout the province act as promoters of economic readjustment and political stability; be men of action in developing modernization; be examples in studying culture, science and technology; be socialist masters in reality as well as in name and also act as vanguards in building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Yun, chairman of the Hebei Federation of Trade Unions, gave the closing speech. In his speech, Comrade Wang Yun demanded that the participants seriously do a good job of implementing the spirit of the conference. He said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, when you return home you should report to the party committees and administrative leadership the spirit of this conference and, under the unified arrangements of the party committees, quickly transmit the spirit of the conference among all the staff and workers. You must penetratingly study and publicize the spirit of the central work conference, Hebei's excellent situation and the advanced experiences on all fronts that were exchanged at this conference. You must unite and stimulate the staff and workers to seriously implement the significant principles of the CCP Central Committee; actively respond to the proposals of the conference; widely launch activities in increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenue and reducing expenditure which are focused on promoting readjustment and aimed at enhancing economic results; learn from Shanghai; strive to catch up with the advanced and successfully fulfill Hebei's economic readjustment tasks and this year's national economic plans. [end recording]

The conference concluded victoriously amid warm applause.

RESULTS OF NEI MONGGOL READJUSTMENT CONFERENCE NOTED

SK120624 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Xie Hanzhong) and our reporter (Zhou Huayu), the regional enterprise readjustment conference sponsored by the regional CCP Committee and People's Government successfully concluded on 10 April. The conference's major tasks are to eliminate the leftist influence in economic construction, correct the guiding ideology in economic work, realistically and gradually readjust the structure of the economy, products and organizations of the region's industrial and communications enterprises, vigorously develop the production of consumer goods and promote economy and enhance economic results to accelerate industrial and communications production and consolidate and develop an excellent economic situation.

The conference pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province have scored some achievements in implementing the party Central Committee's eight-character principle: readjust, restructure, consolidate and reform the national economy. The region's light and textile industries have developed quickly. The proportion of 1980 light and textile industrial output value increased from 39 percent in the past to 43 percent. The ratio between accumulation and consumption has been properly established. The variety and quality of capital and consumer goods has increased and improved. Thanks to a preliminary innovation on production, circulation, distribution and responsibility systems, the financial condition of the people in the region's rural and urban areas has improved. Most people's living standards have been enhanced in varying degrees.

The supply of commodities is ample, circulation of commodities has accelerated and the economy as a whole is more prosperous.

The conference also revealed some latent crises. A major crisis is that the leftist guiding ideology has not been totally eliminated. To successfully readjust and stabilize the economy, it is essential to cast off the yoke of the leftist influence, seek truth from facts, act according to the economic law and the law of nature and correctly develop the economy.

The conference conscientiously discussed the content, principles and measures of enterprise readjustment and drew up a specific plan in this regard. The conference pointed out: In readjusting enterprises, it is necessary to curtail capital construction projects and expenditures, withdraw currency from circulation, give first priority to the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, try every possible means to meet the needs of peasants and herdsmen in their production and livelihood, and increase the production of light industrial products and consumer goods.

While readjusting enterprises, we should adhere to the principle of "regarding stability as superior to readjustment and regarding incorporation and transfer as superior to closing and suspending." All enterprises which have a stable source of raw materials and a high economic result and whose products have good sales should be vigorously supported to promote production. As for enterprises that do not have a guaranteed source of raw materials, that have poor competition capability and economic results but whose products are needed by markets, assistance should be given to them to solve various practical problems through readjustment, thus allowing them to continue to develop their production. As for enterprises that have no source of raw materials, lose money over a long time and whose products have no markets, their product line and organizations should be changed, and actively and cautiously closed, suspended, merged or transferred to other units.

Zhang Pengtu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and Peng Mengyu, Chen Bingyun and Wang Xi, vice chairmen of the regional People's Government, presided over the conference and delivered speeches on how to successfully readjust our region's economy.

The conference also discussed and offered suggestions on readjusting the region's engineering, light and textile industries.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, made an important speech at the conference on the morning of 9 April. Also attending the conference were Ting Mao, second secretary; Yun Shiyang, secretary; Zhang Pengtu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP Committee; Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng and Ba-tu-ba-gen, vice chairmen of the regional People's Government; and leading comrades of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus in the region.

NEI MONGGOL COURT HOLDS MARRIAGE BY FORCE ILLEGAL

SK130630 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the Horqin Youyi Qian Banner People's Court recently heard a case involving the use of violence to interfere with marriage freedom. According to pertinent stipulations of the criminal law, principal (Bai Mudan) was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and accessory (Bai Zinzhuang) was sentenced to 6 months in jail.

(Bai Mudan) and (Bai Zinzhuang) are commune members of (Chaoyang) brigade at (Zilihen) commune, Horqin Youyi Qian Banner. (Bai Mudan) had a good impression of (Bai Jinzhuang) for he had frequently visited her to help her do housework. She wanted him to marry her 14-year-old daughter and asked him to move in her house with her. She tried to persuade her daughter (Dabula) to marry the man because her husband (Bai Wenzhang) was sick, her children were young and she needed a workhand at home. However, she failed. Her daughter agreed to marry only when she reached her marriage age.

Believing that a long night is fraught with dreams, (Bai Mudan) and (Bai Jinzhuang) plotted an illegal wedding. In the small hours of 14 December 1980 at (Bai Mudan's) home, despite her desperate resistance (Dabula) was forced by the man's relatives to dress up and attend the so-called wedding ceremony. After the marriage, she was forced to live with (Bai Jinzhuang). She fell into convulsions as a result of beatings. Finally, unable to endure any more torture, she ran away from home, roaming around Ulanhot's (Zhuiliu He).

Many people, including some relatives, became indignant and appealed to the people's court. In order to implement the marriage law, protect women's legal rights, safety and to stop mercenary and arranged marriages and criminal activities from interfering with marriage freedom, the Horqin Youyi Qian Banner People's Court held an open trial of this case on 10 April 1981 at (Chaoyang) brigade of (Zilihen) commune, convicted the two offenders and won great support from the broad masses of the people.

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK110704 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The 3-day eighth Standing Committee meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress concluded today. Comrade Liu Qian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the meeting and Wang Pinian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee spoke at the meeting's end.

The meeting discussed our province's afforestation and public security. It stressed: We should rely on policies, science, the legal system and the efforts of the people across the province to win a success in afforestation. This will benefit present and future generations. Public security and judicial departments should rely on the masses, mobilize forces from all quarters and adopt effective preventive measures to improve public security.

The meeting participants heard a report delivered by (Zhao Shufen), deputy director of the provincial general forestry bureau and director of the provincial forest management bureau, on the building of shelterbelts in the western part of the province and his suggestions on afforestation. They also heard a speech by Wang Luming, deputy provincial governor, on protecting forests and developing forestry. Through discussion they approved a resolution on urging the people throughout the province to vigorously afforest. They heard and discussed a report given by (Zhang Youheng), deputy director of the provincial public security bureau, discussing the past year's work of improving public security and making suggestions for improving this year's work. Through discussions they also approved the namelists of cadres to be appointed--submitted by the provincial government, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

The meeting noted: Our province has further promoted its forestry, and a good situation rarely seen in the past has emerged. Over the past year, we have implemented the policy of emphasizing the commune's collective afforestation while developing afforestation by state departments and encouraging commune members' individual afforestation. This has aroused the enthusiasm of all quarters. The province reforested and afforested 4.834 million mu of land in 1980, overfulfilling the annual target by 6.7 percent. Communes have accelerated their collective afforestation, especially the building of shelterbelts around farmlands. State forestry departments have improved their afforestation quality. The building of firewood forests and commune members' individual afforestation have developed further. Communes have greatly strengthened sapling breeding and the building of contingents of full-time forestry workers. However, afforestation is still slow, of poor quality and forests are still poorly managed.

The meeting called for efforts to make the best use of the present opportunity for spring afforestation by planting trees on a large scale, protecting forest resources, developing forestry and making greater contributions in building a rich and beautiful Heilongjiang for the benefit of future generations.

The meeting approved a resolution on urging the people throughout the province to vigorously afforest.

The meeting held: Since the third Standing Committee meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress at which a resolution on continuing to improve public security was made, public security and judicial departments have done a great amount of work to improve public security. Their achievements are distinct and positive. However, current public order is still not stable and criminal activities have again increased. This endangers the people's lives and their property and adversely influences social stability and unity. We should resolutely deal blows at the sabotage activities of criminals, at counterrevolutionaries who undermine political stability and economic readjustment and at law violations in the economic field. We should conscientiously analyze and study the reasons for an increase in crime and unstable public order and, on the principle of combining stopgap measures with radical measures, take preventive measures to bring about a rapid reduction in criminal cases.

Wang Luming, deputy provincial governor, and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate attended the meeting.

LIAONING: COMMEMORATIVE XINHAİ COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SK120527 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Today, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee invited a number of representatives of the various democratic parties and mass organizations and celebrated personages from all walks of life to a meeting to make arrangements for marking the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai revolution.

Zhang Yan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided at the meeting. Li Huang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a speech on some problems concerning the marking of the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai revolution. Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. He made a speech expounding the historical significance of the Xinhai revolution and praising Sun Zhongshan for his great contributions.

The meeting decided to establish a preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai revolution and adopted a namelist for the committee. The committee is composed of 103 persons. Huang Oudong is its chairman.

LIAONING HOLDS BROADCAST CONFERENCE 1-7 APRIL

SK110759 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] According to LIAONING RIABO, the 10th Liaoning provincial broadcasting work conference was held in Shenyang from 1-7 April. The conference held that efforts should be made to give full play to the role of broadcast and television stations in conducting propaganda and shaping public opinion. It is essential to uphold the principle of conducting propaganda independently, as confirmed at the 10th national broadcast work conference. In line with the law and characteristics of broadcasting and television, efforts should be made to make the broadcast stations, relay stations and television stations local information and public opinion centers, as well as important tools for promoting culture and education, popularizing science and providing entertainment.

The conference pointed out that since the third plenary session, a vivid and vigorous situation has emerged in radio and television propaganda work. We must consolidate and develop this encouraging situation, continue to emancipate minds and enact successful reforms. We should further improve the accuracy, ideological level and vividness of the information, enrich radio and television programs and make them loved by the laboring people. The conference emphasized that successfully promoting broadcast and television work depends on our earnest efforts to eliminate leftist ideology and revert to the ideological line of dialectical materialism. The conference also discussed the development and construction of the province's broadcasting and television work.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee including Guo Feng, Chen Puru and Liu Yiyun, and Deputy Provincial Governor Zhang Zhiyuan called on the conference participants during the session. Li Yiyun and Zhang Zhiyuan spoke at the conference.

BRIEFS

LIAONING AGRICULTURAL LOANS--Agricultural banks, supply and marketing cooperatives and departments of agricultural production means at all levels in Liaoning have actively provided loans to communes and brigades for buying spring farming supplies. As of the end of February, 202 million yuan in loans had been extended to communes and brigades, topping the same period last year by 56 million yuan. Commune members also received 3.4 million yuan in loans for improving their work and living conditions. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Mar 81 OW]

NEW, INDUSTRIAL MUNICIPALITY ESTABLISHED IN GANSU

SK130634 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpt] According to GANSU RIBAO, with the approval of the State Council, a developing industrial city--(Xinchang) Municipality--is newly established in Gansu Province. (Xinchang) Municipality is of prefectural level and the municipal People's Government is set up in (Xinchuan) District. This municipality is located in northern Yongchang County and is composed of (Xinchuan) District and (Ningyuanfu) and (Shuangwan) communes, which were formerly subordinate to (Xinchuan) town in Yongchang County. Yongchang County is now under the leadership of this municipality.

(Xinchuan) nonferrous metals company, which is located in this municipality, is the biggest nickel-producing base in China.

MA WENRUI INSPECTS SHAANXI'S SHANGLUO PREFECTURE

HK130204 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpts] While inspecting work in Shangluo Prefecture, Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui said to the cadres on numerous occasions: At present we must seriously implement the spirit of the central work conference, seriously clear away leftist thinking, promote the agricultural production responsibility systems, diversification, and spring farming, strive for a bumper harvest this year, and further solve the Shaanxi peasants' problems of food, clothing and affluence.

Comrade Ma Wenrui was in Shangluo Prefecture from 7 to 11 April. By visiting various places and holding investigation meetings, he received a detailed picture of the excellent situation in the rural areas since the third plenary session. On the question of diversification, he said: The Central Committee and State Council [words indistinct] recently issued an important circular to party organizations and People's Government at all levels. The spirit of this circular is completely appropriate for our province. We must seriously study it, profoundly understand it, and do well in implementing it. Walnuts are the superior feature of Shangluo. You are not raising enough cattle and sheep. You should vigorously develop stock-breeding.

When responsible comrades of the prefecture spoke on their decision to allocate portions of the bare mountains to the peasants and afforestation, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: That's right. You should apportion the bare mountains to the peasants for afforestation [words indistinct].

Comrade Ma Wenrui showed great concern for the development of peasants' domestic sideline occupations. During discussions he asked detailed questions about stabilizing the outlets for these occupations, and about incomes and current problems. He was very glad to hear that peasants on some production teams averaged over 100 yuan from these occupations last year. He told the cadres to actively support the development of these occupations and let the peasants in the mountain regions get rich as soon as possible.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI STUDIES ZHOU ENLAI ARTICLE

HK110238 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Summary] Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui has written notes while studying Comrade Zhou Enlai's article "How To Be a Good Leader." He wrote that the study of this article is very important at a time when we are continuing to implement the spirit of the third plenary session and working for further economic readjustment and political stability. He also wrote that it is necessary to take Comrade Zhou Enlai as an example of exercising leadership responsibility.

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April 14, 1981

